1337

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1824. Vol. 2....No. 52.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
...ECRTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
...t 2 *dollars per annum, payable in advance.*
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

ORDERS.

The 1st Battalion Pittsburgh Volunteers,

WILL parade *on the 10th instant, at* 1 *o'clock* P M. The corps having expressed their high regard for the Secretary of War, the pleasure with which they have heard of his intention to visit this place, and their wish to receive him with the honors due to his rank—the Battalion will hold itself in readiness to assemble at soon as the Committee appointed to wait on him have made report to the commanding officers. *By order of the Major.*

Tho's Baird. Adjt.

Sept. 1, 1824.

Young Ladies' Academy.

J. H. FIELDING,

HAVING ascertained it to be the wish of a number of his patrons, that this Institution should afford their daughters an opportunity to complete the *Literary* part of their Education, as far as it lies within the compass of our own language; finds it necessary still farther to limit the number of his Class: in consequence of which, the terms shall hereafter be $5 per quarter.

The *Accounts* shall always be settled up to the following dates:—the first of January, April, July and October: which will prevent the frequent interruption, which this part of the business occasions, (to the manifest disadvantage of the pupils) whose Quarters expire at different dates. The strict limitation of number, renders it also proper that a month's notice should be given, when a scholar is to be removed.

The Class being nearly completed, and there being a number of new applicants, Mr. F. requests such of his former pupils as desire to continue, and have not yet signified their intention to register their names immediately; as he is anxious to give them the preference.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1824.—3t

RAN AWAY

FROM the Subscriber on the 1st instant, an indented servant BLACK GIRL,

Mary Brown,

aged 13. Had on when she went away a blue domestic striped frock. Any person apprehending and returning her, shall have six cents reward, but no charges.

Jno. Dubarry.

Pittsburgh, Sept 3, 1824.—3

Stray Horse.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair township, near Birmingham, about the 18th of August,

A BROWN HORSE,

14 or 15 years old, marked by the collar and saddle; a natural trotter, and has three shoes on. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

William Scott.

Sept. 3.—3t*

TO RENT.

The Brick House

Now occupied by the subscriber. Possession will be given when desired.

Alex. M'Clurg.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3.—tf.

WM. M'KNIGHT

HAS just received and is now opening at his store in Market-street, next door to the corner of Fourth,

A large and handsome assortment of

FANCY FALL & WINTER

GOODS.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF

INGRAIN CARPETING

AND

HEARTH RUGS.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 20—6t.

New-Stourbridge

Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross streets-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Four to Five Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS*, by

J. Patterson & Co.

Corner of Wood and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

Wood, between Third and Fourth.

NICHOLAS GRIFFITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of

Boots, Shoes and Leather,

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do. dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots,
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do. do. do do.

With various other kinds, too numerous to mention

ALSO,

Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins.

ALSO,

LA PLATA OX HIDES,

AND

TANNER'S OIL.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—12t.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

The Subscriber

Offers for sale, at his Store, in Wood street,

5-4 Bleached & Brown Shirtings,
4-4 do do do
7-8 do do do
3-4 do do do
3-4 and 4-4 Checks,
Plaids and Stripes,

Which he will sell very low for cash or approved paper.

Nicholas Griffith.

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824.—8t

FOR SALE,

5000 lbs English Sheet Iron,
300 lbs Iron Wire,
100 tons Pig Iron,

At the PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

Alex. M'Clurg.

August 27, 1824—3t.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq. John Bustard, Louisville.
J & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh

August 20—tf.

To be Let,

ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,

100 Acres of Excellent

LAND,

SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Cist, Esq.* Harmonie, Pa.

A Sidney T Mountain.

August 20, 1824—tf.

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING

A large assortment of

HARDWARE,

Which will be sold low,

Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERS' SKIRTING.

August 27, 1824—1m.

COTTON, &C.

SIXTY BALES

Alabama & Tennessee

COTTON.

20 hhds. and 30 bbls.

PRIME NEW-ORLEANS

SUGAR.

10 bbls *MOLASSES.*
15 do. *CAMWOOD.*
10 boxes Spermaceti *CANDLES,*
3 tons *LOGWOOD.*
200 bags *SHOT,* assorted Nos.

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

July 13—tf.

AUCTION SALES,

At the Wood-street Auction Room.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK, A. M. will be sold, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And at HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK, in the afternoon of each day a general assortment of

Hardware, Groceries and Glassware.

BOOK SALE,

On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, and to continue every second Saturday evening, except otherwise notified.

W. Anderson, *Auctioneer.*

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824.—tf.

N. B. Having made arrangements in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia to have a general assortment of *DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES AND BOOKS,* regularly forwarded on Commission, beg leave to inform Western Merchants and others wishing to purchase, that they can be supplied with any of the above Goods, on the most accommodating terms, at private sale.

W. ANDERSON.

Auction Room, corner of First and Wood streets.

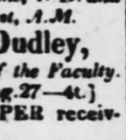
LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,



And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

Transylvania University,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this Department will commence, as usual, on the FIRST MONDAY of NOVEMBER NEXT, and terminate the FIRST WEEK in MARCH.

Anatomy and Surgery, by *Benj. W. Dudley, M.D.*
Institutes of Medicine, and Clinical Practice, *Charles Caldwell, M.D.*
Theory and Practice of Physic, *Samuel Brown, M.D.*
Materia Medica, and Medical Botany, *Daniel Drake, M.D.*
Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children, *W. H. Richardson, M.D*
Chemistry, *James Blythe, D.D. and Robert Best, A.M.*

D. W. Dudley,

Dean of the Faculty.

Lexington, August 9, 1824.—[Aug. 27—4t.]

N. B. COMMONWEALTH PAPER received for Tickets as heretofore.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,

Between Second & Third, Market Street,

HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail,* a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.

RETAILERS of Foreign Merchandise and Liquors, within the city of Pittsburgh, will take notice that the 1st day of September is the time to take out Licenses, according to law.

William Graham,

August 27, 1824—3t. *City Treasurer.*

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. B. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

From the Boston Courier, August 25.

WELCOME LA FAYETTE.

The fathers in glory shall sleep,
That gathered with thee to the fight,
But the sons will eternally keep
The tablet of gratitude bright.
We bow not the neck, and we bend not the knee,
But our hearts, *La Fayette,* we surrender to thee.

General LA FAYETTE, our nation's guest, was received in this city yesterday, and welcomed by the inhabitants with demonstrations of joy, that may, perhaps, be conceived, but are difficult to describe. The streets through which he passed, were crowded with anxious and gratified spectators, and every window exhibited indications of the delight which his presence and the recollections of his services inspired.

An arch was thrown across Washington street, above South-Boston Bridge, near the spot where, when La Fayette left the town in 1787, were the remains of a breast-work erected during the revolutionary war. At each side of the arch was planted a tree of oak, and another of pine, about twenty feet in height, and the pillars were tastefully wreathed with evergreens and flowers. The arch itself was decorated with American flags and evergreens, and from its centre a scroll was suspended, bearing the inscription which stands at the head of this article.

Another arch was erected across Washington street, by the Boylston Market, on the spot once shaded by the "Liberty Tree," which was elegantly decorated with oaken garlands, so arranged as to form a beautiful border on each side of the arch.—The space not covered with these leaves of oak, was about two feet broad, and contained the motto "Washington and Lafayette" in large capitals, extending from one end of the arch to the other. Underneath was the motto, "A Republic not ungrateful."

At several places lines were extended across the street, decorated with flags and forming handsome festoons.

About 11 o'clock, Gen. La Fayette approached the boundary line of the city, from the residence of Gov. Eustis, in Roxbury. His arrival at the line was announced by a discharge of artillery, when all the bells of the city commenced ringing a peal which was continued till he arrived at the State House.

He was met, at the line by the Mayor and City Council. The Mayor addressed him as follows:

Sir.—The citizens of Boston welcome you on your return to the United States; mindful of your early zeal in the cause of American Independence, grateful for your distinguished share in the perils and glories of its achievement. When urged by a general sympathy, you first landed on these shores, you found a people engaged in an arduous and eventful struggle for liberty, with apparently inadequate means, and amidst dubious omens. After the lapse of nearly half a century you find the same people, prosperous beyond all hope and all precedent; their liberty secure; sitting in its strength, without fear and without reproach.

In your youth you joined the standard of three millions of people, raised in an unequal and uncertain conflict. In your advanced age you return and are met by ten millions of people, their descendants, whose hearts throng hither to greet your approach and to rejoice in it. This is not the movement of a turbulent populace excited by the fresh laurels of some recent conqueror. It is a grave, moral, intellectual impulse.

A whole people, in the enjoyment of freedom, as perfect as the condition of our nature permits, recur with gratitude increasing with the daily increasing sense of their blessing, to the memory of those who, by their labors, and in their blood, laid the foundation of our liberties.

Your name Sir—the name of LA FAYETTE, is associated with the most perilous and most glorious periods of our revolution; with the imperishable name of Washington, and of that numerous host of heroes which adorn the proudest archives of American history and are engraven in indelible traces on the hearts of the whole American people. Accept then, Sir, in the sincere spirit in which it is offered, this simple tribute to your virtues.

Again, Sir, the citizens of Boston bid you welcome to the cradle of American Independence, and to scenes consecrated with the blood shed by the earliest martyrs in the cause.

The General's Answer.

"*To the Mayor and people of Boston*—The emotions of love and gratitude which I have been accustomed to feel on my entering this city, have ever been mingled with a sense of religious reverence for the cradle of American, and, let us hope it will be hereafter said, of universal liberty.

"What must be, sir, my feelings at this blessed moment, when after so long an absence I find myself again surrounded by the good citizens of Boston;—when I am so affectionately, honorably welcomed, not only by old friends, but by several successive generations;—when I can witness the prosperity, the immence improvements, that have been the just reward of a noble struggle, virtuous morals, and truly republican institutions.

"I beg of you, Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the City Council and all of you beloved citizens of Boston, to accept the warm thanks of a heart, which has for nearly half a century been devoted to your illustrious City."

The Mayor then took a seat with Gen. La Fayette in the barouche prepared for that purpose, and the order of escort was immediately arranged, and the General commenced his progress through the city. The streets through which the procession passed were literally thronged with well dressed people, who manifested the most lively enthusiasm. Every window in the course of the procession was filled with ladies, anxious to obtain a view of this early friend of American freedom.

The appearance of the escort was very fine. The battalion of light infantry made a very splendid appearance. The corps of dragoons looked very well and aided much to relieve the uniformity of a mere civic procession.—The number of citizens who joined the cavalcade was unusually great, and they were all well mounted. The streets through which the procession passed, were ornamented with national flags, which gave them a very animated appearance. Every thing in fact indicated that patriotic feeling which love and gratitude demand for America's earliest benefactor.

But the most beautiful part of the spectacle was exhibited on the common. The pupils of the public schools, both male and female, were arranged on the side adjoining the mall, in two lines, reaching from Boylston street to the head of the mall, under the care of their respective teachers, and protected from the press of spectators by peace officers appointed for the purpose. Between these beautiful lines the whole military and civil procession passed. When Gen. La Fayette entered the passage, an interesting little girl of 5 or 6 years old, stepped forth, and being placed in his barouche, presented him a wreath, and made a brief address in the french language. The General accepted the present, placed her on his arm and kissed the child in rapture.

Having arrived at the head of the mall, the military formed a line in Park street, and stood with presented arms while the General passed in review before them to the front gate of the State House, where he alighted and was conducted to the Senate Chamber. His Excellency the Governor, with the executive council, was here to receive him as the guest of this commonwealth. Having been introduced to the members of the city government, he was, by the Mayor and Committee of Arrangements, conducted to the residence prepared for him at the corner of Beacon and Park streets.

It is impossible to convey any correct idea of the splendor and excitement connected with these transactions to distant readers. The General rode uncovered, bowing to the enraptured throng, who, at short intervals, greeted him with loud and joyous acclamations. The ladies, thousands of whom appeared to witness the scene, waved their white handkerchiefs as he passed, in token of pleasure and approbation. The windows of the new stone buildings at the head of State street, the windows and terraces of colonnade row, and of the houses north of St. Paul's Church, exhibited assemblages of beauty, taste and fashion, fully equal, it is thought, to any specimen that other occasions have produced.

The City Council, with their honored guest, the Mayor, and a deputation from the City Council of New-York, Hon. Messrs. Webster and Lloyd, Gov. Eustis, Hon. J. Brooks, and a number of others, dined together at the Exchange Coffee House.

Political.

From the Village Record.

NO. V.

Attempts have been made to fix on HAMILTON the character of a monarchist, or an Aristocrat, on account of the part he took in the Convention. It is true that he suggested a plan of Government, considerably higher in tone than the one adopted; but it does by no means follow that, on full deliberation, that form would have been his choice; so far otherwise, we have his own frequent avowal to his friends that it would not. When the Convention met, it was agreed among the friends of an energetic Federal Government that each should throw out hints for a plan of a constitution for consideration, no one being considered pledged to his own; having various forms before them, by the discussion of all in reference to each other, the benefits and defects of each would be brought prominently to view. To me such seems to have been a wise course. In what other way could the subject be so well understood? It is, here, as we pass, especially worthy of remark, that Virginia, from whence the charges against Hamilton proceed, supported, in Convention, the highest toned projects that were made.

Hamilton saw that a government of very considerable energy was necessary to preserve the liberties of the People, to restrain sudden gusts of passion, and to repress faction, and he took his course, (with all its responsibilities, among which, the liability to misrepresentation, was not the least,) best calculated to effect his object. The point ultimately agreed upon in all bodies, where a division of opinion exists, is that generally, which is a medium between the two extremes proposed. It is so in giving damages by Juries, and fixing the awards of Arbitrators: It is so in grants of money by Legislatures. So well is this understood, that every member of Assembly will tell you, if he wants ten thousand dollars, he will ask for 20,000, and strenuously advocate the appropriation. The ten thousand is finally agreed to as a medium sum between those who ask for the whole, and those who would grant but little.

Just so it was in this case. Hamilton talked of a high toned form, knowing that many would be opposed to granting any considerable power to the Federal Government. He judged wisely; a compromise of opinion was made and an excellent plan adopted. Had he acted otherwise he must have shut his eyes to the light of experience and the dictates of common sense; and it is the holy duty of every friend to the Federal Constitution, again and again, as often as it shall be assailed, to vindicate the memory of that great man from the aspersions of his enemies.

Mr. Madison, a member of the convention, cordially united with Hamilton in forming an efficient Federal Government, and is entitled to the gratitude of his country for his eminent and faithful services on that great occasion. After surmounting the most discouraging opposition, the plan of the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION was submitted to the states for ratification or rejection.

Then came an exceedingly severe trial. The ground had, so far, been contested chiefly in convention. Now the theatre was enlarged to the whole extent of the Union; the several conventions appointed by the states to ratify or reject the Constitution proposed, became each the arena for a fierce political combat. The powerful eloquence of Patrick Henry was exerted to the utmost height of its power to prevent its adoption. The Press teemed with publications against it. Popular meetings were held, and every village echoed with declamations against a system represented as a servile copy of the detestable Government of England—an odious aristocracy. It was a great sow that was to eat up the states, like a litter of pigs. Our young men will be surprised to learn the extent to which the opposition was carried in this state. A proposition was made in the Legislature, in compliance with the recommendation of the Convention, to fix on a time for the people to elect delegates to a state convention, to ratify or reject the new system of Government. The resolution had so far advanced that one vote more was only necessary to carry it through. Those opposed to it, being a minority, and not able to defeat it by direct means, resolved to abandon their seats in the Legislature, so that no quorum could be formed, and therefore, the resolution must be lost, as the House could not proceed to business. A most extraordinary scene ensued. The citizens of Philadelphia friendly to the Constitution, seized upon as many of the seceding members as would make up a quorum, forced them into the Assembly room and there kept them till the vote was passed! Would it be fair now to stigmatise the memories of those men, with being hostile to a republican form of Government; as being enemies to the Constitution and Government of their country? A full view of the differences of opinion that have existed on almost every great political measure proposed, should lead to more liberality—and charity in judging each other. Mr. Monroe had a full opportunity to view the whole ground that parties have passed over; and it is inexcusable, that at this day, he should let his illiberal passions lead him to attempt to fix on the Federal party, the charge of being monarchists.

While on one hand the enemies of the new Constitution by every art opposed its adoption, on the other HAMILTON, MADISON, and JAY, in those admirable papers, The FEDERALIST, supported the plan proposed, by powerful argument, profound learning and irresistable eloquence; and these aided by the influence of Washington, sustained by able and prudent men in different parts of the union, finally accomplished the desired purpose; and the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION WAS ADOPTED.

This is the period at which the Federal party, as such, arose. Those who were in favor of the Federal Constitution were denominated FEDERALISTS.—Those opposed to it took the name of ANTI FEDERALISTS. And many distinguished men permitted themselves to be carried to very great lengths against a Constitution which now is justly considered the bulwark of freedom, and the great source, under Divine Providence, of our national prosperity and glory. In one instance the Constitution was taken out publicly and burned by the hand of the common hangman by no obscure assemblage, and Mr. JEFFERSON himself, in his celebrated letter to Mazei, after it was adopted, and should have been no longer an object of reproach, speaks of it in terms of decided reprobation.

The FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, from stem post to stern—clevis—beam, coulter, share, handle and all—was the work of FEDERAL hands. That was the glorious era of the foundation of the FEDERAL PARTY. Their's was the labor—their's the responsibility—and to them be the honor. If public respect and lasting gratitude ever were due from a generous people, it is to those men, the leaders of the Federal party, (now stigmatised as monarchists) who plant-

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1824. Vol. 2...No. 52.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

ORDERS.

The 1st Battalion Pittsburgh Volunteers,

WILL parade *on the 10th instant, at* 1 *o'clock* P M. The corps having expressed their high regard for the Secretary of War, the pleasure with which they have heard of his intention to visit this place, and their wish to receive him with the honors due to his rank—the Battalion will hold itself in readiness to assemble so soon as the Committee appointed to wait on him have made report to the commanding officers. *By order of the Major.*

Tho's Baird. Adjt.

Sept. 1, 1824.

Young Ladies' Academy.

J. H. FIELDING,

HAVING ascertained it to be the wish of a number of his patrons, that this Institution should afford their daughters an opportunity to complete the *Literary* part of their Education, as far as it lies within the compass of our own language; finds it necessary still farther to limit the number of his Class: in consequence of which, the terms shall hereafter be $5 per quarter.

The *Accounts* shall always be settled up to the following dates:—the first of January, April, July and October: which will prevent the frequent interruption, which this part of the business occasions, (to the manifest disadvantage of the pupils) whose Quarters expire at different dates. The strict limitation of number, renders it also proper that a month's notice should be given, when a scholar is to be removed.

The Class being nearly completed, and there being a number of new applicants, Mr. F. requests such of his former pupils as desire to continue, and have not yet signified their intention to register their names immediately; as he is anxious to give them the preference.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1824.—3t

RAN AWAY

FROM the Subscriber on the 1st instant, an indented servant BLACK GIRL,

Mary Brown,

aged 13. Had on when she went away a blue domestic striped frock. Any person apprehending and returning her, shall have six cents reward, but no charges.

Jno. Dubarry.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1824.—3

Stray Horse.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in St Clair township, near Birmingham, about the 18th of August,

A BROWN HORSE,

14 or 15 years old, marked by the collar and saddle; a natural trotter, and has three shoes on. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

William Scott.

Sept. 3.—3t*

TO RENT.

The Brick House

Now occupied by the subscriber. Possession will be given when desired.

Alex. M'Clurg

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3.—tf.

WM. M'KNIGHT

HAS just received and is now opening at his store in Market-street, next door to the corner of Fourth,

A large and handsome assortment of
FANCY FALL & WINTER
GOODS.

—ALSO—
AN ASSORTMENT OF
INGRAIN CARPETING
AND
HEARTH RUGS.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 20—6t.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Four to Five Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS*, by

J. Patterson & Co.

Corner of Wood and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

Wood, between Third and Fourth.

NICHOLAS GRIFFITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of

Boots, Shoes and Leather,

CONSISTING OF
Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do. dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots,
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do. do. do. do.
With various other kinds, too numerous to mention

ALSO,

Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins.

ALSO,

LA PLATA OX HIDES,
AND
TANNER'S OIL.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—12t.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

The Subscriber

Offers for sale, at his Store, in Wood street,

5-4 Bleached & Brown Shirtings,
4-4 do do do
7-8 do do do
3-4 do do do
3-4 and 4-4 Checks,
Plaids and Stripes,

Which he will sell very low for cash or approved paper.

Nicholas Griffith.

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824.—8t

FOR SALE,

6000 lbs English Sheet Iron,
300 lbs Iron Wire,
100 tons Pig Iron,

At the PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

Alex. M'Clurg.

August 27, 1824—3t.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq. John Bustard, Louisville.
J & G. R Gilmore, B Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh

August 20—tf.

To be Let,

ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,

100 Acres of Excellent LAND,

SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Cist, Esq.* Harmonie, Pa.

A Sidney T Mountain.

August 20, 1824.—tf.

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING

A large assortment of

HARDWARE,

Which will be sold low,

Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERS' SKIRTING.

August 27, 1824—1m.

COTTON, &C.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.

20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls *MOLASSES.*
15 do. *CAMWOOD.*
10 boxes Spermaceti *CANDLES,*
3 tons *LOGWOOD.*
200 bags *SHOT*, assorted Nos.

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

July 13—tf.

AUCTION SALES,

At the Wood-street Auction Room.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK, A. M. will be sold, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And at HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK, in the afternoon of each day a general assortment of

Hardware, Groceries and Glassware.

BOOK SALE,

ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, and to continue every second Saturday evening, except otherwise notified.

W. Anderson, *Auctioneer.*

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824.—tf.

N. B. Having made arrangements in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia to have a general assortment of *DRY GOODS HARDWARE, GROCERIES AND BOOKS*, regularly forwarded on Commission, beg leave to inform Western Merchants and others wishing to purchase, that they can be supplied with any of the above Goods, on the most accommodating terms, at private sale.

W. ANDERSON.

Auction Room, corner of First and Wood streets.

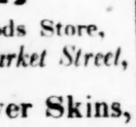
LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,



1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

Transylvania University,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this Department will commence, as usual, on the FIRST MONDAY of NOVEMBER NEXT, and terminate the FIRST WEEK in MARCH.

Anatomy and Surgery, by *Benj. W. Dudley, M.D.*
Institutes of Medicine, and Clinical Practice, *Charles Caldwell, M.D.*
Theory and Practice of Physic, *Samuel Brown, M.D.*
Materia Medica, and Medical Botany, *Daniel Drake, M.D.*
Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children, *W. H Richardson, M.D*
Chemistry, *James Blythe, D D. and Robert Best, A.M.*

D. W. Dudley,
Dean of the Faculty.

Lexington, August 9, 1824.—[Aug. 27—4t.]

N. B. COMMONWEALTH PAPER received for Tickets as heretofore.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity.)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.

RETAILERS of Foreign Merchandise and Liquors, within the city of Pittsburgh, will take notice that the 1st day of September is the time to take out Licenses, according to law.

William Graham,
City Treasurer.

August 27, 1824—3t

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

From the Boston Courier, August 25.

WELCOME LA FAYETTE.

The fathers in glory shall sleep,
That gathered with thee to the fight,
But the sons will eternally keep
The tablet of gratitude bright.
We bow not the neck, and we bend not the knee,
But our hearts, *La Fayette*, we surrender to thee.

General LA FAYETTE, our nation's guest, was received in this city yesterday, and welcomed by the inhabitants with demonstrations of joy, that may, perhaps, be conceived, but are difficult to describe. The streets through which he passed, were crowded with anxious and gratified spectators, and every window exhibited indications of the delight which his presence and the recollections of his services inspired.

An arch was thrown across Washington street, above South-Boston Bridge, near the spot where, when La Fayette left the town in 1787, were the remains of a breast-work erected during the revolutionary war. At each side of the arch was planted a tree of oak, and another of pine, about twenty feet in height, and the pillars were tastefully wreathed with evergreens and flowers. The arch itself was decorated with American flags and evergreens, and from its centre a scroll was suspended, bearing the inscription which stands at the head of this article.

Another arch was erected across Washington street, by the Boylston Market, on the spot once shaded by the "Liberty Tree," which was elegantly decorated with oaken garlands, so arranged as to form a beautiful border on each side of the arch.—The space not covered with these leaves of oak, was about two feet broad, and contained the motto "Washington and Lafayette" in large capitals, extending from one end of the arch to the other. Underneath was the motto, "A Republic not ungrateful."

At several places lines were extended across the street, decorated with flags and forming handsome festoons.

About 11 o'clock, Gen. La Fayette approached the boundary line of the city, from the residence of Gov. Eustis, in Roxbury. His arrival at the line was announced by a discharge of artillery, when all the bells of the city commenced ringing a peal which was continued till he arrived at the State House.

He was met, at the line by the Mayor and City Council. The Mayor addressed him as follows:

Sir.—The citizens of Boston welcome you on your return to the United States; mindful of your early zeal in the cause of American Independence, grateful for your distinguished share in the perils and glories of its achievement. When urged by a general sympathy, you first landed on these shores, you found a people engaged in an arduous and eventful struggle for liberty, with apparently inadequate means, and amidst dubious omens. After the lapse of nearly half a century you find the same people, prosperous beyond all hope and all precedent; their liberty secure; sitting in its strength, without fear and without reproach.

In your youth you joined the standard of three millions of people, raised in an unequal and uncertain conflict. In your advanced age you return and are met by ten millions of people, their descendants, whose hearts throng hither to greet your approach and to rejoice in it. This is not the movement of a turbulent populace excited by the fresh laurels of some recent conqueror. It is a grave, moral, intellectual impulse.

A whole people, in the enjoyment of freedom, as perfect as the condition of our nature permits, recur with gratitude increasing with the daily increasing sense of their blessing, to the memory of those who, by their labors, and in their blood, laid the foundation of our liberties.

Your name Sir—the name of LA FAYETTE, is associated with the most perilous and most glorious periods of our revolution; with the imperishable name of Washington, and of that numerous host of heroes which adorn the proudest archives of American history and are engraven in indelible traces on the hearts of the whole American people. Accept then, Sir, in the sincere spirit in which it is offered, this simple tribute to your virtues.

Again, Sir, the citizens of Boston bid you welcome to the cradle of American Independence, and to scenes consecrated with the blood shed by the earliest martyrs in the cause.

The General's Answer.

"*To the Mayor and people of Boston*—The emotions of love and gratitude which I have been accustomed to feel on my entering this city, have ever been mingled with a sense of religious reverence for the cradle of American, and, let us hope it will be hereafter said, of universal liberty.

"What must be, sir, my feelings at this blessed moment, when after so long an absence I find myself again surrounded by the good citizens of Boston;—when I am so affectionately, honorably welcomed, not only by old friends, but by several successive generations;—when I can witness the prosperity, the immence improvements, that have been the just reward of a noble struggle, virtuous morals, and truly republican institutions.

"I beg of you, Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the City Council and all of you beloved citizens of Boston, to accept the warm thanks of a heart, which has for nearly half a century been devoted to your illustrious City."

The Mayor then took a seat with Gen. La Fayette in the barouche prepared for that purpose, and the order of escort was immediately arranged, and the General commenced his progress through the city. The streets through which the procession passed were literally thronged with well dressed people, who manifested the most lively enthusiasm. Every window in the course of the procession was filled with ladies, anxious to obtain a view of this early friend of American freedom.

The appearance of the escort was very fine. The battalion of light infantry made a very splendid appearance. The corps of dragoons looked very well and aided much to relieve the uniformity of a mere civic procession.—The number of citizens who joined the cavalcade was unusually great, and they were all well mounted. The streets through which the procession passed, were ornamented with national flags, which gave them a very animated appearance. Every thing in fact indicated that patriotic feeling which love and gratitude demand for America's earliest benefactor.

But the most beautiful part of the spectacle was exhibited on the common. The pupils of the public schools, both male and female, were arranged on the side adjoining the mall, in two lines, reaching from Boylston street to the head of the mall, under the care of their respective teachers, and protected from the press of spectators by peace officers appointed for the purpose. Between these beautiful lines the whole military and civil procession passed. When Gen. La Fayette entered the passage, an interesting little girl of 5 or 6 years old, stepped forth, and being placed in his barouche, presented him a wreath, and made a brief address in the french language. The General accepted the present, placed it on his arm and kissed the child in rapture.

Having arrived at the head of the mall, the militia-ry formed a line in Park street, and stood with presented arms while the General passed in review before them to the front gate of the State House, where he alighted and was conducted to the Senate Chamber. His Excellency the Governor, with the executive council, was here to receive him as the guest of this commonwealth. Having been introduced to the members of the city government, he was, by the Mayor and Committee of Arrangements, conducted to the residence prepared for him at the corner of Beacon and Park streets.

It is impossible to convey any correct idea of the splendor and excitement connected with these transactions to distant readers. The General rode uncovered, bowing to the enraptured throng, who, at short intervals, greeted him with loud and joyous acclamations. The ladies, thousands of whom appeared to witness the scene, waved their white handkerchiefs as he passed, in token of pleasure and approbation. The windows of the new stone buildings at the head of State street, the windows and terraces of colonnade row, and of the houses north of St. Paul's Church, exhibited assemblages of beauty, taste and fashion, fully equal, it is thought, to any specimen that other occasions have produced.

The City Council, with their honored guest, the Mayor, and a deputation from the City Council of New-York, Hon. Messrs. Webster and Lloyd, Gov. Eustis, Hon. J. Brooks, and a number of others, dined together at the Exchange Coffee House.

Political.

From the Village Record.

NO. V.

Attempts have been made to fix on HAMILTON the character of a monarchist, or an Aristocrat, on account of the part he took in the Convention. It is true that he suggested a plan of Government, considerably higher in tone than the one adopted; but it does by no means follow that, on full deliberation, that form would have been his choice; so far otherwise, we have his own frequent avowal to his friends that it would not. When the Convention met, it was agreed among the friends of an energetic Federal Government that each should throw out hints for a plan of a constitution for consideration, no one being considered pledged to his own; having various forms before them, by the discussion of all in reference to each other, the benefits and defects of each would be brought prominently to view. To me such seems to have been a wise course. In what other way could the subject be so well understood? It is, here, as we pass, especially worthy of remark, that Virginia, from whence the charges against Hamilton proceed, supported, in Convention, the highest toned projects that were made.

Hamilton saw that a government of very considerable energy was necessary to preserve the liberties of the People, to restrain sudden gusts of passion, and to repress faction, and he took his course, (with all its responsibilities, among which, the liability to misrepresentation, was not the least,) best calculated to effect his object. The point ultimately agreed upon in all bodies, where a division of opinion exists, is that generally, which is a medium between the two extremes proposed. It is so in giving damages by Juries, and fixing the awards of Arbitrators: It is so in grants of money by Legislatures. So well is this understood, that every member of Assembly will tell you, if he wants ten thousand dollars, he will ask for 20,000, and strenuously advocate the appropriation. The ten thousand is finally agreed to as a medium sum between those who ask for the whole, and those who would grant but little.

Just so it was in this case. Hamilton talked of a high toned form, knowing that many would be opposed to granting any considerable power to the Federal Government. He judged wisely; a compromise of opinion was made and an excellent plan adopted. Had he acted otherwise he must have shut his eyes to the light of experience and the dictates of common sense; and it is the holy duty of every friend to the Federal Constitution, again and again, as often as it shall be assailed, to vindicate the memory of that great man from the aspersions of his enemies.

Mr. Madison, a member of the convention, cordially united with Hamilton in forming an efficient Federal Government, and is entitled to the gratitude of his country for his eminent and faithful services on that great occasion. After surmounting the most discouraging opposition, the plan of the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION was submitted to the states for ratification or rejection.

Then came an exceedingly severe trial. The ground had, so far, been contested chiefly in convention. Now the theatre was enlarged to the whole extent of the Union; the several conventions appointed by the states to ratify or reject the Constitution proposed, became each the arena for a fierce political combat. The powerful eloquence of Patrick Henry was exerted to the utmost height of its power to prevent its adoption. The Press teemed with publications against it. Popular meetings were held, and every village echoed with declamations against a system represented as a servile copy of the detestable Government of England—an odious aristocracy. It was a great sow that was to eat up the states, like a litter of pigs. Our young men will be surprised to learn the extent to which the opposition was carried in this state. A proposition was made in the Legislature, in compliance with the recommendation of the Convention, to fix on a time for the people to elect delegates to a state convention, to ratify or reject the new system of Government. The resolution had so far advanced that one vote more was only necessary to carry it through. Those opposed to it, being a minority, and not able to defeat it by direct means, resolved to abandon their seats in the Legislature, so that no quorum could be formed, and therefore, the resolution must be lost, as the House could not proceed to business. A most extraordinary scene ensued. The citizens of Philadelphia friendly to the Constitution, seized upon as many of the seceding members as would make up a quorum, forced them into the Assembly room and there kept them till the vote was passed. Would it be fair now to stigmatise the memories of those men, with being hostile to a republican form of Government; as being enemies to the Constitution and Government of their country? A full view of the differences of opinion that have existed on almost every great political measure proposed, should lead to more liberality—and charity in judging each other. Mr. Monroe had a full opportunity to view the whole ground that parties have passed over; and it is inexcusable, that at this day, he should let his illiberal passions lead him to attempt to fix on the Federal party, the charge of being monarchists.

While on one hand the enemies of the new Constitution by every art opposed its adoption, on the other HAMILTON, MADISON, and JAY, in those admirable papers, The FEDERALIST, supported the plan proposed, by powerful argument, profound learning and irresistable eloquence; and these aided by the influence of Washington, sustained by able and prudent men in different parts of the union, finally accomplished the desired purpose; and the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION WAS ADOPTED.

This is the period at which the Federal party, as such, arose. Those who were in favor of the Federal Constitution were denominated FEDERALISTS.—Those opposed to it took the name of ANTI FEDERALISTS. And many distinguished men permitted themselves to be carried to very great lengths against a Constitution which now is justly considered the bulwark of freedom, and the great source, under Divine Providence, of our national prosperity and glory. In one instance the Constitution was taken out publicly and burned by the hand of the common hangman by no obscure assemblage, and Mr. JEFFERSON himself, in his celebrated letter to Mazei, after it was adopted, and should have been no longer an object of reproach, speaks of it in terms of decided reprobation.

The FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, from stem post to sternp—clevis—beam, coulter, share, handle and all—was the work of FEDERAL hands. That was the glorious era of the foundation of the FEDERAL PARTY. Their's was the labor—their's the responsibility—and to them be the honor. If public respect and lasting gratitude ever were due from a generous people, it is to those men, the leaders of the Federal party, (now stigmatised as monarchists) who plan-

took formed, and adopted that Constitution, which saved us from political perdition. The Federal name, then, in its origin, was a name of honor; as it appeared, almost instantaneously after the Constitution was adopted, WASHINGTON, the Father of his country, was elected President of our United States, and the Anti Federalists hastened to sink the name with the unpopularity of their opposition, in the name of DEMOCRATS, and in the fiery conflicts that grew out of the French Revolution.

NO. VI.

The Federal Constitution having been adopted, the elections proceeded; WASHINGTON, first in merit, was called by the unanimous voice of his countrymen to preside over the new government. JOHN ADAMS was elected Vice President; a majority of Federalists was returned to Congress, and the new system, like a well launched ship, passed from the hands of her framers into successful operation; but, like the ship, to buffet many a storm, and ride out many a gale.

The duties that now devolved upon the Federalists were numerous and highly important. The concerns of a great nation were confided to them. An entirely new system of government was to be organized and put in operation. The duties to be performed required intelligence, patient investigation, firmness without obstinacy, decision without rashness, and a wholesome regard for the interests of the people, which should not be shaken from its purpose by any consideration of temporary popularity; men possessing these attributes were found, who are denominated and denounced as leaders of the Federal party.

I will not dwell upon the difficulties that were to be overcome in putting the government into operation. There is no striking incident in the whole laborious and difficult process, to excite admiration or elicit applause, like a naval victory, a splendid oration or the storming of a redoubt; but the wisest were called on for their highest efforts, and our statesmen performed eminent services, at that day, which entitle them to sober and lasting gratitude.

Those who take the trouble to think at all, will be able, in some measure, to estimate the value of their services, by considering that the duty devolved upon them to frame regulations, embracing the vast concerns of Foreign Commerce—the Coasting Trade—to form a Tariff of Duties—a Judiciary system—to form a system for the Collection of Revenue—to establish proper departments to aid the administration of the Government, &c.

The first Congress met at New-York in 1789.

During its session, twenty-seven acts were passed, most of them of a general and important nature, necessary to the complete organization and progress of the government, among which are,

An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States.

Establishing an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department for Foreign Affairs.—[Now the Department of State.]

Establishing a War Department.

Establishing a Treasury Department.

To regulate the collection of duties, 40 sections—26 pages.

To settle the accounts between the United States and individual States.

To provide for the government of the Territory N. W. of the Ohio.

Regulating the Coasting Trade—37 sections.

Temporary establishment of the General Post-Office.

Establishing a Judiciary system—35 sections.

The sessions which succeeded were not less laboriously or usefully spent. Among the other sins imputed to the Federalists, is hostility to emigrants from abroad. To show the injustice of this charge, it is worthy of particular remark, that in 1790 a law was passed, establishing an uniform rule of naturalization, which provides—That "any free white person, who shall have resided within the limits and within the jurisdiction of the United States for the term of two years, may be admitted to become a citizen thereof."

Among the further most important acts of Congress, were, An act for establishing a permanent seat for the Federal Government.

The Patent Law, so useful to Literature and the Arts.

Establishing the Mint.

Bank of the United States, so important to the facile management of the fiscal concerns of the Government.

To defend the Western country from the depredations of the savages.

A tax on Whiskey.

A Militia Law.

Establishing a Naval Department.

To provide for a Naval Establishment.

But the most important and difficult duty that devolved on the new government was the settlement of the numerous and complicated public accounts, and making provision for the payment of the public debt. The whole moneyed concerns of the nation were in utter confusion. To so miserable a state were they reduced, that the interest on the public debt had run up to a sum exceeding fourteen millions! In 1790 the following was the statement of the debts of the United States:—

Foreign, due to France, Holland and a small sum to Spain,	$10,070,307
Arrears of Interest,	1,640,071
	11,710,378
Domestic Debt,	$27,383,917
Arrears of Interest,	13,030,168
Unliquidated debt estimated at	$2,000,000
State Debt, including Interest, estimated at	$25,000,000

These debts had been incurred during the Revolutionary contest. They were, in part, the price of Independence, and the sacred obligation to pay them must be manifest to every correct mind.

The foreign debt arose from loans made to us during the war.

The domestic debt, as it is termed, was contracted by the National Government, under the authority of the Confederation, for supplies to the army and the officers' and soldiers' wages.

The state debt arose from contracts made by the several states for the use of the United States, and for which, therefore, the general government ought to provide.

HAMILTON was Secretary of the Treasury, and to him the arduous and highly responsible duty appertained of devising a system to restore public credit, by providing for the payment of the public debt.

As the nation was without revenue; as the debt amounted to more than 75 millions of dollars; as an Indian war raged in the north west; as it was indispensably requisite to the existence of the Government that its ordinary expenses should be paid, that able financier deemed the plan which was practicable under existing circumstances, to be the most wise and the most just. He therefore proposed a system which was adopted.

The Foreign debt was to be paid according to the terms of the contract.

A loan to be opened to the amount of the Domestic debt, on these terms—subscriptions to be received in evidences of the principal of debt, and for every hundred dollars subscribed, a certificate to be issued for $68 66, bearing an interest of 6 per cent, payable quarterly, and redeemable by paying for principal and interest a sum not exceeding $8 per annum on every hundred named in the certificate. A certificate for $33 34 to be issued to bear an interest of 6 per cent after 1800, redeemable in the same way. This last was called deferred stock.

On sums subscribed to the loan in evidence of interest of the domestic debt, for every $100, stock to be issued to that amount, bearing an interest of 3 per cent, redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

The state debts to the amount of $21,500,000, assumed by the general government, were proposed to be funded in the same manner, to the following amount:

For New-Hampshire	
Maine	$00,000
Rhode Island	4,000,000
Connecticut	200,000
New-York	1,600,000
New-Jersey	1,200,000
Pennsylvania	800,000
Delaware	2,200,000
Maryland	200,000
Virginia	800,000
North-Carolina	3,500,000
South-Carolina	2,400,000
Georgia	4,000,000
	300,000
	$21,500,000

The proposition of funding Banking capital was opposed by Congress. Loans were proposed, and the whole of the public debt was subscribed, and so funded. The public revenues were pledged for the faithful performance of the contract to the holders of the stock. Public credit was restored—order arose out of chaos. The stock which had been down to five in the pound rose to par. Foreigners invested their money in our funds. The debt to justly due now became, since perfect credit was restored, equal to so much active capital, and every feature of the country, in its commerce, foreign and domestic, agriculture, the fisheries and the arts, assumed a favorable aspect.

Young men! most of these measures which have proved so salutary, were violently opposed by the anti-federal or democratic party, and it was for providing for the payment of the debt incurred during the Revolutionary war, that the Federalists were charged, as you have often heard, with involving the country in debt; with extravagance; with holding that a national debt was a national blessing, and such other cruel and unfounded aspersions. Not my object is not to censure; not to criminate; but to show you that the Federal party had not only to encounter and overcome the intrinsic difficulties that presented themselves to their measures, but also to meet and overcome a powerful opposition from an active party. And I submit to your candor, whether, so far, the Federal party, instead of deserving censure and reproach, have not proved themselves the true friends to their country—the real guardians of the interests of the people, and deserving of their confidence and their love? I pray you not to be impatient, for I have one or two more very important matters to lay before you.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1824.

Nominations.

Jackson Ticket.

Congress.—Walter Forward,
James Allison.

Assembly.—John Brown,
Robert J. Walker,
Samuel Cochran,
William Beatty.

Commissioner.—Edward Patchell.

Auditor.—William M'Clure.

Coroner.—Andrew Scott.

ANDREW JACKSON, for President;
JOHN C. CALHOUN, for Vice-President.

Electoral Ticket.—Thomas Leiper, Cromwell Pearce, Philip Peltz, Alexander M'Caraher, Daniel Sheffer, Daniel Raub, Joseph Eagle, John Pugh, Adam Ritscher, Charles Kenny, Adam King, William Beatty, Valentine Giesy, John Reed, James Duncan, John Boyd, Abraham Addams, Isaac Smith, William Thompson, Asa Mann, John Fogel, Philip Benner, John Rush, Peter Addams, James Ankrim, Henry Schoots, Adam Light, James Murray.

Caucus Ticket.

Congress.—James S. Stevenson,
Robert Moore.

Assembly.—James Patterson,
John Brown,
James C. Gilleland,
William Beatty.

Commissioner.—John Wilson.

Auditor.—William M'Clure.

Coroner.—Andrew Scott.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, for President;
ALBERT GALLATIN, for Vice-President,

Electoral Ticket.—Richard Rush, Samuel Wetherill, John Geyer, John Connelly, Samuel Castor, Enoch Abrahams, David Wilson, John Light, Christian Snyder, Jacob Goodheart, John Walter, Abel M'Farland, John Negley,* JohnA. Scroggs, Alexander L. Hays,* Anthony Taylor, William Watts, John Hannah, Henry W. Snyder, George Dennison, Walter Franklin, jr.* William M'Kinstry, John Mullay, Henry Black, Isaac Griffin, Francis M'Clure, Philip Mechling, James Montgomery.

* *These candidates decline serving.*

"Reaction in Pennsylvania!"—The Butler Repository says: "We are authorized to state that *John Negley*, Esq. of this county has declined being a candidate for an Elector on the caucus ticket. It is strange that Mr. Negley should have been nominated; he was known to be the friend and supporter of General Jackson, and it was also known that he was a candidate for Congress in this district: this perhaps was the cause of his nomination." And by the way, it was not a bad scheme to injure his popularity and put him out of the way of the real caucus candidate. It is by "indirection" of this sort that our intriguers gain their ends.

The Venango Democrat states that John Mullay, of Huntingdon, declines running on the caucus ticket for Elector. This wants confirmation. We know that Mullay is no friend to Jackson; but it is not long since that he declared there was not the least chance for Crawford in Pennsylvania.

Beaver County.—On the 24th ult. a meeting of the Democratic friends of Gen. Jackson was held in the town of Beaver. Upwards of 300 citizens attended. Maj. David Porter, of Big Beaver, in the chair, and Col. James Sholes and Stephen Phillips, secretaries. After passing resolutions in favor of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, and John C. Calhoun for the Vice Presidency, it was

"*Resolved*, That having the utmost confidence in the talents, patriotism and integrity of our fellow-citizen, JAMES ALLISON, Esq. we do therefore recommend him to our fellow-citizens as a candidate to represent the people of this district in the next Congress, together with such person as may be recommended by the conference of delegates at Butler."

The meeting nominated William Adair for Assembly, John Dickey for Sheriff, and James Logan for Commissioner.—James Stockman and Stephen Phillips were appointed delegates to meet the other delegates of this congressional district at Butler; and John R. Shannon, Charles Lukins, Stephen Phillips, James Stockman, and Col. James Sholes, were appointed the committee of address.

Kentucky. The Sheriffs of Kentucky lately met at Frankfort, to count the returns of votes for Governor. They agreed to take a vote among themselves for President. The result was,—For Clay 58, Gen. Jackson 9, Mr. Adams 2. On a second ballot, to ascertain their second choice, that is, their choice among the candidates exclusive of Mr. Clay, it appeared that Gen. Jackson had 31, Mr. Adams 20, and Mr. Crawford 17. They then voted for Vice-President, as follows:—for Mr. Calhoun 35, Mr. Sanford 14, Mr. Gallatin 9. It has been said by Mr. Crawford's friends, that, if Mr. Clay were withdrawn, his votes would be given to the caucus candidate; but the above vote of the Sheriffs, and many other indications of public opinion that have fallen under our notice, directly contradict the assertion.

Dining at Mr. Farrelly's.—A number of the citizens of this county lately met at the hotel of Mr. Dickson, in the town of Erie, and gave a public Dinner to their representative in congress, the Hon. Patrick Farrelly. Several gentlemen from Meadville attended. Maj. Gen. R. Alden presided, assisted by the Hon. John Grub, as vice president. A number of patriotic toasts were drunk by the company, the last of which was complimentary to their distinguished guest, upon which

Mr. *Farrelly* rose, and observed, that no language of his could express his feelings and gratitude for this proof of the kind opinion of his fellow citizens for his conduct, added to the confidence heretofore reposed in him, in committing to his care their dearest interests. Under this disability, he begged the attention of the company for a moment while he adverted to the new era in public feeling that was bursting upon us.

Immediately after the adoption of Federal Constitution, opinions on the construction of it were various and divided. On one side it was contended that it was incapable of construction beyond the letter, like a mere skeleton which could not be enlarged or limited. Under this view of it, the rigid opinion was held, sanctioned by high names and great authority, that, that instrument, which was as well the charter of our rights as our general society, denied to congress the power of raising and granting money for internal improvements.

This opinion long prevailed, supported by the prejudice attached to such high authority, and was only lately defeated after an arduous struggle and contest. People of liberal views and policy could not believe that this constitution which, without question, gave Congress power to appropriate money to raise armies for the destruction of our race as enemies abroad, denied the power of appropriating money to increase population at home; that it gave power in the shape of war to desolate other countries, and denied it that of granting money to promote the agriculture of our own people; that it gave power to equip fleets to destroy the commerce of the world, and forbid it the means of encouraging the commerce between the States, by facilitating intercourse between the most distant places. In fine, that it had power to inflict the greatest calamities on mankind, as a belligerent, and had no authority to grant money to alleviate the arts of peace. There is a clause which gives power to regulate the commerce between the States. Even this has been denied to extend to improvement. But a much more liberal policy has prevailed, at the last session of the present Congress, and the right and power of Congress to make these improvements has been established. We now witness an existing example of this triumph, in a Corps of the United States Engineers, traversing this district at this moment, under the direction and instructions of the distinguished *head of the War Department*, to find a route for a canal from the Lake to the Ocean, by way of the Capitol of the union. In accordance with this policy, he begged leave to offer the following toast:

"*National Roads and national Canals*—they "preeminently contribute to cement the Union, "consolidate the strength, and advance the prosperity of the Country."

The following toast was given by Th. H. Sill, Esq:

John C. Calhoun—A statesman of enlarged views, and patron of internal improvements.

Foreign News.

Death of Iturbide.—The arrival of the Catherine Ann from Alvarado, brings a confirmation of the report that Iturbide had, on his landing in Mexico, met the fate his treachery and rashness merited. This adventurer landed on the 15th July, from the English brig Spring, at Soto la Marina, was arrested by the Commandant of that place, at Arroyos, on the 16th, was conveyed to Padilla, where the Provincial Congress were sitting, on the 19th, and shot, by their order, on the evening of that day. His person was identified by many who had personally known him, and the fact of his death is affirmed by the local authorities, and different individuals of the vicinity. This catastrophe is but the story of Murat told over again. Its consequences, we may reasonably hope, will be more propitious to the interest of humanity, as well as the country more immediately interested. The death of this mock representative of royalty must tend to strengthen the existing government of Mexico, as it removes a troublesome, if not dangerous instrument, of factious dissention and foreign intrigue. *N. Y. Amer.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, August 30.—Since our last we have had the following arrivals from Europe, viz. the packet ship Orbit from Liverpool, sailed the 17th July, the ships Nimrod, and Iris, from London, in 34 days; and the ship Seine from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th. By these conveyances we received our numerous regular files of papers, containing accounts from London to the 20th, and from Paris to the 23d ult. both inclusive.

Great Britain.—The war in India is the most prominent topic in the London papers. The Governor General published a proclamation in the beginning of March last, which may be regarded as a declaration of hostilities against the Birmese, whom it charges with having been the aggressors, declares to be a "public enemy" and prohibits all intercourse with them and the English subjects, until the existing differences were terminated. It is now said in the London Courier that the war with the Birmese will not be of long duration and that there was no apprehension of their being joined by any of the other native powers. Private letters, however, state that there was reason to suspect hostile intentions on the part of Scindiah, one of whose Sirdas having excited a revolt with his knowledge, which was considered so serious that the English general Knox, had marched to attack him.

A London paper of the 19th, says, it is not correct that several vessels of war were soon to sail for Lisbon, with detachments of marines and royal artillery on board. The only vessel which has received orders to be in readiness for Lisbon, is the Ocean, of 80 guns, Captain Hardyman, now arming at Plymouth, to be flag ship to lord Amelius Beauclerck, whose nomination to the command of the squadron in the Tagus, has just been made public. He sailed for that destination in the frigate Blanche. The vessels which will also remain on that station, are the Ocean, the Genoa and the Windsor Castle. The number of mariners employed in those vessels is about 24 officers and 630 subalterns and privates.

The real intentions of the British government respecting Portugal had not transpired.

The remains of lord Byron were deposited with much pomp in the family vault of Hucknall.

On the 18th Mr. Canning gave a grand dinner to the Foreign ambassadors at the court of St. James's.

The public funds had fallen considerably in London and Paris, owing according to one statement, to the manœuvres of speculators, and to [illegible] upon the expected depletion of the king of France, who is again represented as in a dangerous state.

Greece and Turkey.—The Turkish squadron destined to invade Greece, and stated at 70 sail, had arrived off the island of Scopolo, the inhabitants of which were preparing to defend themselves in case of landing. The fleet it appears passed mount Athos in the night, without being observed by the Greeks. Three Ipsariot vessels which were blockading Negropont, were taken by surprise but the crews escaped by setting fire to their own ships. The former accounts of the cruelties exercised by the Turks in the island of Candia, are confirmed to the fullest extent. Above 30,000 of the inhabitants had fled to avoid the barbarians. At Samos, 1500 had followed the example and gone to Ipsara. Two hundred persons were killed in the former place in an affray between two parties on Easter Sunday. As these statements are given on the authority of the Austrian Observer, a paper uniformly opposed to the Greeks, they are not to be implicitly relied on.

The intelligence of the recent defeat of the Turks at Thermopylæ, had been further confirmed by accounts received at Belgrade and Selim.

France.—It was reported at Paris that M. de Tolara, ambassador at Madrid, had been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that Chateaubriand was about to be sent on an important mission. The Russian and Austrian Ambassadors held a long conference with M. de Villele on the 21st July; but the nature of the discussion was a profound secret. From the circumstance of 14 French vessels of war having been ordered for the Mediterranean, it is probable that these deliberations related to Greece, or to the measures of the British cabinet as to Portugal. Letters received by the Seine from Havre, state that business was very dull in consequence of a failure on the 10th July, extending to from 7 to $800,000. Sir Gregor M'Gregor was at Paris, and is said to have received a confirmation of his title to the Payais territory from the king of Spain.

Spain and Portugal. The intelligence from these countries is extremely barren. Some partial changes had taken place in the councils of Ferdinand, and a new loan was projected by the king of Portugal.

Liverpool, July 17. The state of trade in the manufacturing districts was never known to be better than at this time; scarcely an unoccupied hand willing to work is to be found in any line of business; but in no branch is there a greater demand for labor, than in the manufacture of machinery for spinning and weaving. As an inducement to take orders, the machine makers are readily supplied with payment in advance, and most of them are under engagements which it will take them many months to complete.

In our last we mentioned the meritorious exertions of Joseph Edwards, a native of the United States, and carpenter of the Halcyon, in rescuing from premature death a number of persons who fell into the Prince's Dock on Sunday week, at the imminent risk of his own life. The young man threw himself into the midst of them, and succeeded in placing ropes round the major part of those who were saved. At one time, we are informed, five persons had hold of or were upon him; he, however, fortunately succeeded in disentangling himself from their grasp, and continued his praiseworthy exertions in rescuing his fellow creatures from a premature death. Such conduct as that of Edwards was not to be overlooked; and a subscription has been set on foot by the coroner, our late worthy chief magistrate, for the purchase of a gold medal, and by him presented to this young man, as an acknowledgment of his great exertions on the perilous and trying occasion. On one side is inscribed.

"*In commemoration of the signal intrepidity of Joseph Edwards, in Liverpool, 4th July, 1824.*"

On the obverse,

"*Several persons rescued from drowning, in the Prince's Dock, by the undaunted exertions of a native of the United States.*"

From Ireland.—Letters and passengers by the ship Schuylkill, which left Cork on the 16th ult. represent the condition of that part of Ireland in the most melancholy light. All the earnings of the great body of the agricultural and manufacturing classes were swallowed up in the overwhelming taxes which are driving such myriads to our more happy shores. To sell real estate is next to impossible, and numbers of individuals, who consider themselves as possessed of a competency, and would be happy to emigrate, are prevented by a total inability to collect what is owing them and a certainty that to resort to extremities would ruin their debtors without yielding themselves any benefit. *N. Y. Gaz.*

Algiers.—After considerable suspension of accounts from the British fleet off Algiers, we now learn by an extract of a letter from Madrid, that the frigate Syren, which arrived at Algesiras on the 22d of June, was waiting there for several bomb and steam vessels, which were expected between the 15th and 20th of July, in order to commence a serious attack on Algiers.

Alliance.—Another congress was forming at Coblentz, in Germany. By the latest accounts the following ministers of the "Holy Alliance" had arrived: Prince Metternich, the prince de Reuss, prince Paul Esterhazy, the prince de Schombourg, the Russian councillor Tastcheff, the Marquis de Caraman, and the count de Woronzoff. It seems to cause these monarchs as much trouble to "mantain the peace of Europe," as to manage their affairs during the whole of the last war.

AFRICA.

Cape Coast, March 31.—We are in a considerable state of alarm at this place, and do not know at what hour we may be attacked and butchered. Our alarm is necessarily great when we reflect on the disaffected state of our army. An officer arrived here at head quarters, from the camp of Derraboussey, with despatches from Capt. Blenkarne, (who is in command of our allied forces) stating that Appra, the principal native chief, in whom we have hitherto had the greatest confidence, had left him, with all his forces, (of whom the greater part of our army consisted) and crossed the Boosumpra in advance, although Capt. Blenkarne has had positive orders not to cross, the Ashantee force being by far too great. He has also beaten Capt. Blenkarne's messengers, who were sent to remonstrate. We cannot therefore expect much from such an army.

On the 29th, Lieut. Erskine arrived here from the camp, having been wounded in the thigh the day before, in a partial engagement with the enemy across the river: there were also two privates wounded.

We learn from an intelligent officer, who lately arrived from the camp, that the movements of the Ashantees are conducted in the most masterly manner, and Capt. Blenkarne, although aware that they are within twenty-five miles of him, has no conception of their exact position or their force; in fact, it is not unlikely to presume that the enemy are keeping a division of their army on the opposite bank of the Boosumpra merely as a feint to draw the attention of the whole of our forces, who are there encamped, and in the mean time the greater part of their army are making some counter movement to fall upon some defenceless part of the colony; and it is now confidently reported, that they are meditating an attack on Accra or Annamaboe, both of which places are at present capable of making little or no resistance.

Mr. Williams, the Colonial Secretary, is the only survivor of those who were missing after the battle of Assamakoo, where Sir Charles M'Carty was killed; he has been brought to Elmina Castle, and given up to the Dutch Governor. He is recovering fast after his many sufferings.

From the Nashville Whig.

War with the Musquito Tribe—of Insects.

Our town, which has enjoyed a profound state of peace, *heat*, and tranquillity, for the last two months, is again thrown into confusion by the approach of the most numerous and warlike race that has ever invaded our territory. A few nights since the advanced guard of the grand army of Musquitoes, entered by the way of *Frogtown*, and approached in battle array the outpost of the Corporation, headed by one of their most celebrated leaders, *Gen. Count Gallinipper*. The first attack was somewhat sudden and unexpected, although it proved to them a serious affair. The commanding general *Count Gallinipper* having advanced into the premises, and alighted on the very nose of a famous brandy drinker, whose *copper* on that day had been unusually heated, was terribly *scorched*, insomuch that he died on the next morning from the effects of it. Many of the inferior officers and privates shared the same fate, and the meditated attack on the body of the town was happily retarded by this fortunate repulse. Nevertheless the remaining forces marched onward regardless of their losses, and overran a considerable portion of the lower part of the town, inflicting heavy damage on its defenceless inhabitants without regard to age or sex. In other quarters of the town they experienced very serious resistance in their first onset, and had finally to give over the assault as hopeless.

It was from an antiquated dame,
Of somewhat slender fame,

whose residence skirts the outposts of the town. Sharp bills, and long bills assailed in vain her well sunned skin, which like the famous hide of old, turned aside every dart and blunted every weapon. The report of this invasion having spread throughout the town, a scene of activity and bustle ensued, every one being engaged in preparing for vigorous defence. The note of preparation has been sounded,

And needle, hammer, rod and ring,
Combine to keep out every sting.

So that by the time the main body of the enemy approaches, we will be found well prepared for their reception.

Sea-Serpent Again.—The Portsmouth Journal states that this animal was seen by two gentlemen of Portsmouth, on Wednesday afternoon, near the Little Board's Head, North Hampton.—Its passage through the water was exceedingly swift, leaving a long wake behind.

Destructive Fire. On Saturday afternoon last, two manufactories, at Pawtucket, R. I. belonging to T Green & Sons, and A & J. Wilkinson, were destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at $76,000, of which but a small part was insured.

Mr. John Sill, of Bethany, N. Y. while travelling with a horse and wagon on the Lake road in the town of Hamburgh, N. Y. was thrown over a precipice of a hundred and thirty feet, and was only stunned by the fall! The horse was instantly killed, and the wagon demolished.

Longevity.—A Horse lately died at Enfield, Ms. which was raised and kept *three years* on the same farm. He was sprightly and vigorous until a few days previous to his death.

A *Robin* died at Portsmouth N. H. a few days since at the age of 18 years, having been in the possession of a lady more than 16 years. His notes were firm till within a few days of his death. He had been blind several years, and exhibited the appearances of extreme old age. *Bos. Statesman.*

So. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A new and general assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Woodstock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bolivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Gros de Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 16—t198.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, about [illegible] acres of land, situate in Fayette township, Allegheny county, on which is erected a good log house, a stone still-house and distillery in complete operation; a barn, two spring-houses, about twenty acres of meadow, and a good bearing orchard. There are about 150 acres cleared and under good fence. Two families may be well accommodated. The terms will be made reasonable, and an indisputable title given. Also 130 acres, more or less, in the same township, adjoining Christopher Cowan, known by the name of South's place, upon which are upwards of 30 acres of good bottom, under good fence. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the first mentioned premises

William Herdman

August 13—3*

had, formed, and adopted that Constitution, which saved us from political perdition. The *Federal* name, then, in is origin, was a name of honor; so it appeared, almost instantaneously after the Constitution was adopted; WASHINGTON, the Father of his country, was elected President of our United States, and the Anti Federalists hastened to sink the name with the unpopularity of their opposition, in the name of DEMOCRATS, and in the fiery conflicts that grew out of the French Revolution.

NO. VI.

The Federal Constitution having been adopted, the elections proceeded; WASHINGTON, first in merit, was called by the unanimous voice of his countrymen to preside over the new government. JOHN ADAMS was elected Vice President; a majority of Federalists was returned to Congress, and the new system, like a well launched ship, passed from the hands of her framers into successful operation; but, like the ship, to buffet many a storm, and ride out many a gale.

The duties that now devolved upon the Federalists were numerous and highly important. The concerns of a great nation were confided to them. An entirely new system of government was to be organized and put in operation. The duties to be performed required intelligence, patient investigation, firmness without obstinacy, decision without rashness, and a wholesome regard for the interests of the people, which should not be shaken from its purpose by any consideration of temporary popularity; men possessing these attributes were found, who are denominated and denounced as leaders of the Federal party.

I will not dwell upon the difficulties that were to be overcome in putting the government into operation. There is no striking incident in the whole laborious and difficult process, to excite admiration or elicit applause, like a naval victory, a splendid oration or the storming of a redoubt; but the wisest were called on for their highest efforts, and our statesmen performed eminent services, at that day, which entitle them to sober and lasting gratitude.

Those who take the trouble to think at all, will be able, in some measure, to estimate the value of their services, by considering that the duty devolved upon them to frame regulations, embracing the vast concerns of Foreign Commerce—the Coasting Trade—to form a Tariff of Duties—a Judiciary system—to form a system for the Collection of Revenue—to establish proper departments to aid the administration of the Government, &c.

The first Congress met at New-York in 1789.

During its session, twenty-seven acts were passed, most of them of a general and important nature, necessary to the complete organization and progress of the government, among which are,

An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States.

Establishing an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department for Foreign Affairs.—[Now the Department of State.]

Establishing a War Department.

Establishing a Treasury Department.

To regulate the collection of duties, 40 sections—26 pages.

To settle the accounts between the United States and individual States.

To provide for the government of the Territory N. W. of the Ohio.

Regulating the Coasting Trade—37 sections.

Temporary establishment of the General Post-Office.

Establishing a Judiciary system—35 sections.

The sessions which succeeded were not less laboriously or usefully spent. Among the other sins imputed to the Federalists, is hostility to emigrants from abroad. To show the injustice of this charge, it is worthy of particular remark, that in 1790 a law was passed, establishing an uniform rule of naturalization, which provides—That "any free white person, who shall have resided within the limits and within the jurisdiction of the United States for the term of two years, may be admitted to become a citizen thereof."

Among the further most important acts of Congress, were, An act for establishing a permanent seat for the Federal Government.

The Patent Law, so useful to Literature and the Arts.

Establishing the Mint.

Bank of the United States, so important to the facile management of the fiscal concerns of the Government.

To defend the Western country from the depredations of the savages.

A tax on Whiskey.

A Militia Law.

Establishing a Naval Department.

To provide for a Naval Establishment.

But the most important and difficult duty that devolved on the new government was the settlement of the numerous and complicated public accounts, and making provision for the payment of the public debt. The whole moneyed concerns of the nation were in utter confusion. To so miserable a state were they reduced, that the interest on the public debt had run up to a sum exceeding fourteen millions! In 1790 the following was the statement of the debts of the United States:—

Foreign, due to France, Holland and a small sum to Spain,	$10,070,907
Arrears of Interest,	1,640,071
	11,710,378
Domestic Debt,	$27,383,917
Arrears of Interest,	13,030,168
Unliquidated debt estimated at	$2,000,000
State Debt, including Interest, estimated at	$25,000,000

These debts had been incurred during the Revolutionary contest. They were, in part, the price of Independence, and the sacred obligation to pay them must be manifest to every correct mind.

The foreign debt arose from loans made to us during the war.

The domestic debt, as it is termed, was contracted by the National Government, under the authority of the Confederation, for supplies to the army and the officers' and soldiers' wages.

The state debt arose from contracts made by the several states for the use of the United States, and for which, therefore, the general government ought to provide.

HAMILTON was Secretary of the Treasury, and to him the arduous and highly responsible duty appertained of devising a system to restore public credit, by providing for the payment of the public debt.

As the nation was without revenue; as the debt amounted to more than 75 millions of dollars; as an Indian war raged in the north west; as it was indispensably requisite to the existence of the Government that its ordinary expenses should be paid, that able financier deemed the plan which was practicable under existing circumstances, to be the most wise and the most just. He therefore proposed a system which was adopted.

The Foreign debt was to be paid according to the terms of the contract.

A loan to be opened to the amount of the Domestic debt, on these terms—subscriptions to be received in evidences of the principal of debt, and for every hundred dollars subscribed, a certificate to be issued for $66 66, bearing an interest of 6 per cent, payable quarterly, and redeemable by paying for principal and interest a sum not exceeding $8 per annum on every hundred named in the certificate. A certificate for $33 34 to be issued to bear an interest of 6 per cent after 1800, redeemable in the same way. This last was called deferred stock.

On sums subscribed to the loan in evidence of interest of the domestic debt, for every $100, stock to be issued to that amount, bearing an interest of 3 per cent, redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

The state debts to the amount of $21,500,000, assumed by the general government, were proposed to be funded in the same manner, to the following amount:

For New-Hampshire	$00,000
Maine	4,000,000
Rhode Island	200,000
Connecticut	1,600,000
New-York	1,200,000
New-Jersey	800,000
Pennsylvania	2,200,000
Delaware	200,000
Maryland	800,000
Virginia	3,500,000
North-Carolina	2,400,000
South-Carolina	4,000,000
Georgia	800,000
	$21,500,000

The proposition of Secretary Hamilton was sanctioned by Congress. Loans were opened; almost the whole of the public debt was subscribed, and so funded. The public revenues were pledged for the faithful performance of the contract to the holders of the stock. Public credit was restored—order arose out of chaos. The stock which had been down to 5s. in the pound rose to par. Foreigners invested their money in our funds. The debt so justly due, now became, since perfect credit was restored, equal to so much active capital, and every feature of the country, in its commerce, foreign and domestic, agriculture, the fisheries and the arts, assumed a favorable aspect.

Young men! most of these measures which have proved so salutary, were violently opposed by the anti-federal or democratic party, and it was for providing for the payment of the debt incurred during the Revolutionary war, that the Federalists were charged, as you have often heard, with involving the country in debt; with extravagance; with holding that a national debt was a national blessing, and such other cruel and unfounded aspersions. But my object is not to censure; not to criminate; but to show you that the Federal party had not only to encounter and overcome the intrinsic difficulties that presented themselves to their measures, but also to meet and overcome a powerful opposition from an active party. And I submit to your candor, whether, so far, the Federal party, instead of deserving censure and reproach, have not proved themselves the true friends to their country—the real guardians of the interests of the people, and deserving of their confidence and their love? I pray you not to be impatient, for I have one or two more very important matters to lay before you.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1824.

Nominations.

Jackson Ticket.

Congress.—Walter Forward, James Allison.

Assembly.—John Brown, Robert J. Walker, Samuel Cochran, William Beatty.

Commissioner.—Edward Patchell.

Auditor.—William M'Clure.

Coroner.—Andrew Scott.

ANDREW JACKSON, for President;
JOHN C. CALHOUN, for Vice-President.

Electoral Ticket.—Thomas Leiper, Cromwell Pearce, Philip Peltz, Alexander M'Caraher, Daniel Sheifer, Daniel Raub, Joseph Engle, John Pugh, Adam Ritscher, Charles Kenny, Adam King, William Beatty, Valentine Giesy, John Reed, James Duncan, John Boyd, Abraham Addams, Isaac Smith, William Thompson, Asa Mann, John Fogel, Philip Benner, John Rush, Peter Addams, James Ankrim, Henry Schoetz, Adam Light, James Murray.

Caucus Ticket.

Congress.—James S. Stevenson, Robert Moore.

Assembly.—James Patterson, John Brown, James C. Gilleland, William Beatty.

Commissioner.—John Wilson.

Auditor.—William M'Clure.

Coroner.—Andrew Scott.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, for President;
ALBERT GALLATIN, for Vice-President.

Electoral Ticket.—Richard Rush, Samuel Wetherill, John Geyer, John Connelly, Samuel Castor, Enoch Abrahams, David Wilson, John Light, Christian Snyder, Jacob Goodheart, John Walter, Abel M'Farland, John Negley,* John A. Scroggs, Alexander L. Hays,* Anthony Taylor, William Watts, John Hannah, Henry W. Snyder, George Dennison, Walter Franklin, jr.* William M'Kinstry, John Mullay, Henry Black, Isaac Griffin, Francis M'Clure, Philip Meehling, James Montgomery.

* *These candidates decline serving.*

"*Reaction in Pennsylvania!*"—The Butler Repository says: "We are authorized to state that *John Negley*, Esq. of this county has declined being a candidate for an Elector on the caucus ticket. It is strange that Mr. Negley should have been nominated; he was known to be the friend and supporter of General Jackson, and it was also known that he was a candidate for Congress in this district: this perhaps was the cause of his nomination." And by the way, it was not a bad scheme to injure his popularity and put him out of the way of the real caucus candidate. It is by "indirection" of this sort that our intriguers gain their ends.

The Venango Democrat states that John Mullay, of Huntingdon, declines running on the caucus ticket for Elector. This wants confirmation. We know that Mullay is no friend to Jackson; but it is not long since that he declared there was not the least chance for Crawford in Pennsylvania.

Beaver County.—On the 24th ult. a meeting of the Democratic friends of Gen. Jackson was held in the town of Beaver. Upwards of 300 citizens attended. Maj. David Porter, of Big Beaver, in the chair, and Col. James Sholes and Stephen Phillips, secretaries. After passing resolutions in favor of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, and John C. Calhoun for the Vice Presidency, it was

"*Resolved*, That having the utmost confidence in the talents, patriotism and integrity of our fellow-citizen, JAMES ALLISON, Esq. we do therefore recommend him to our fellow-citizens as a candidate to represent the people of this district in the next Congress, together with such person as may be recommended by the conference of delegates at Butler."

The meeting nominated William Adair for Assembly, John Dickey for Sheriff, and James Logan for Commissioner.—James Stockman and Stephen Phillips were appointed delegates to meet the other delegates of this congressional district at Butler; and John R. Shannon, Charles Lukins, Stephen Phillips, James Stockman, and Col. James Sholes, were appointed the committee of address.

Kentucky. The Sheriffs of Kentucky lately met at Frankfort, to count the returns of votes for Governor. They agreed to take a vote among themselves for President. The result was,—For Clay 58, Gen. Jackson 9, Mr. Adams 2. On a second ballot, to ascertain their second choice, that is, their choice among the candidates exclusive of Mr. Clay, it appeared that Gen. Jackson had 31, Mr. Adams 20, and Mr. Crawford 17. They then voted for Vice-President, as follows:—for Mr. Calhoun 35, Mr. Sanford 14, Mr. Gallatin 9. It has been said by Mr. Crawford's friends, that, if Mr. Clay were withdrawn, his votes would be given to the caucus candidate; but the above vote of the Sheriffs, and many other indications of public opinion that have fallen under our notice, directly contradict the assertion.

Dinner to Mr. Farrelly.—A number of the citizens of Erie county lately met at the hotel of Mr. Dickson, in the town of Erie, and gave a public Dinner to their representative in congress, the Hon. Patrick Farrelly. Several gentlemen from Meadville attended. Maj. Gen. R. Alden presided, assisted by the Hon. John Grub, as vice president. A number of patriotic toasts were drunk by the company, the last of which was complimentary to their distinguished guest, upon which

Mr. *Farrelly* rose, and observed, that no language of his could express his feelings and gratitude for this proof of the kind opinion of his fellow citizens for his conduct, added to the confidence heretofore reposed in him, in committing to his care their dearest interests. Under this disability, he begged the attention of the company for a moment while he adverted to the new era in public feeling that was bursting upon us.

Immediately after the adoption of Federal Constitution, opinions on the construction of it were various and divided. On one side it was contended that it was incapable of construction beyond the letter, like a mere skeleton which could not be enlarged or limited. Under this view of it, the rigid opinion was held, sanctioned by high names and great authority, that, that instrument, which was as well the charter of our rights as our general society, denied to congress the power of raising and granting money for internal improvements.

This opinion long prevailed, supported by the prejudice attached to such high authority, and was only lately defeated after an arduous struggle and contest. People of liberal views and policy could not believe that this constitution which, without question, gave Congress power to appropriate money to raise armies for the destruction of our race as enemies abroad, denied the power of appropriating money to increase population at home; that it gave power in the shape of war to desolate other countries, and denied it that of granting money to promote the agriculture of our own people; that it gave power to equip fleets to destroy the commerce of the world, and forbid it the means of encouraging the commerce between the States, by facilitating intercourse between the most distant places. In fine, that it had power to inflict the greatest calamities on mankind, as a belligerent, and had no authority to grant money to alleviate the arts of peace. There is a clause which gives power to regulate the commerce between the States. Even this has been denied to extend to improvement. But a much more liberal policy has prevailed, at the last session of the present Congress, and the right and power of Congress to make these improvements has been established. We now witness an existing example of this triumph, in a Corps of the United States Engineers, traversing this district at this moment, under the direction and instructions of the distinguished *head* of the *War Department*, to find a route for a canal from the Lake to the Ocean, by way of the Capitol of the union. In accordance with this policy, he begged leave to offer the following toast:

"*National Roads and national Canals*—they "preeminently contribute to cement the Union, "consolidate the strength, and advance the prosperity of the Country."

The following toast was given by Th. H. Sill, Esq: *John C. Calhoun*—A statesman of enlarged views, and patron of internal improvements.

Foreign News.

Death of Iturbide.—The arrival of the Catherine Ann from Alvarado, brings a confirmation of the report that Iturbide had, on his landing in Mexico, met the fate his treachery and rashness merited. This adventurer landed on the 15th July, from the English brig Spring, at Soto la Marina, was arrested by the Commandant of that place, at Arroyos, on the 16th, was conveyed to Padilla, where the Provincial Congress were sitting, on the 19th, and shot, by their order, on the evening of that day. His person was identified by many who had personally known him, and the fact of his death is affirmed by the local authorities, and different individuals of the vicinity. This catastrophe is but the story of Murat told over again. Its consequences, we may reasonably hope, will be more propitious to the interest of humanity, as well as the country more immediately interested. The death of this mock representative of royalty must tend to strengthen the existing government of Mexico, as it removes a troublesome, if not dangerous instrument, of factious dissention and foreign intrigue. *N. Y. Amer.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, August 30.—Since our last we have had the following arrivals from Europe, viz. the packet ship Orbit from Liverpool, sailed the 17th July, the ships Nimrod, and Iris, from London, in 34 days; and the ship Seine from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th. By these conveyances we received our numerous regular files of papers, containing accounts from London to the 20th, and from Paris to the 23d ult. both inclusive.

Great Britain.—The war in India is the most prominent topic in the London papers. The Governor General published a proclamation in the beginning of March last, which may be regarded as a declaration of hostilities against the Birmese, whom it charges with having been the aggressors, declares to be a "public enemy" and prohibits all intercourse with them and the English subjects, until the existing differences were terminated. It is now said in the London Courier that the war with the Birmese will not be of long duration and that there was no apprehension of their being joined by any of the other native powers. Private letters, however, state that there was reason to suspect hostile intentions on the part of Scindiah, one of whose Sindas having excited a revolt with his knowledge, which was considered so serious that the English general Knox, had marched to attack him.

A London paper of the 19th, says, it is not correct that several vessels of war were soon to sail for Lisbon, with detachments of marines and royal artillery on board. The only vessel which has received orders to be in readiness for Lisbon, is the Ocean, of 80 guns, Captain Hardyman, now arming at Plymouth, to be flag ship to lord Amelius Beauclerck, whose nomination to the command of the squadron in the Tagus, has just been made public. He sailed for that destination in the frigate Blanche. The vessels which will also remain on that station are the Ocean, the Genoa and the Windsor Castle. The number of mariners employed in those vessels is about 24 officers and 630 subalterns and privates.

The real intentions of the British government respecting Portugal had not transpired.

The remains of lord Byron were deposited with much pomp in the family vault of Hucknall.

On the 18th Mr. Canning gave a grand dinner to the Foreign ambassadors at the court of St. James's.

The public funds had fallen considerably in London and Paris, owing according to one statement, to the manœuvres of speculators, and to another, to the expected dissolution of the king of France, who is again represented as in a dangerous state.

Greece and Turkey.—The Turkish squadron destined to invade Greece, and stated at 70 sail, had arrived off the island of Scopola, the inhabitants of which were preparing to defend themselves in case of landing. The fleet it appears passed mount Athos in the night, without being observed by the Greeks. Three Ipsariot vessels which were blockading Negropont, were taken by surprise but the crews escaped by setting fire to their own ships. The former accounts of the cruelties exercised by the Turks in the island of Candia, are confirmed to the fullest extent. Above 30,000 of the inhabitants had fled to avoid the barbarians. At Samos, 1500 had followed the example and gone to Ipsara. Two hundred persons were killed in the former place in an affray between two parties on Easter Sunday. As these statements are given on the authority of the Austrian Observer, a paper uniformly opposed to the Greeks, they are not to be implicitly relied on.

The intelligence of the recent defeat of the Turks at Thermopylæ, had been further confirmed by accounts received at Belgrade and Selim.

France.—It was reported at Paris that M. de Tolaru, ambassador at Madrid, had been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that Chateaubriand was about to be sent on an important mission. The Russian and Austrian Ambassadors held a long conference with M. de Villele on the 21st July; but the nature of the discussion was a profound secret. From the circumstance of 14 French vessels of war having been ordered for the Mediterranean, it is probable that these deliberations related to Greece, or to the measures of the British cabinet as to Portugal. Letters received by the Seine from Havre, state that business was very dull in consequence of a failure on the 10th July, extending to from 7 to $800,000. Sir Gregor M'Gregor was at Paris, and is said to have received a confirmation of his title to the Payais territory from the king of Spain.

Spain and Portugal The intelligence from these countries is extremely barren. Some partial changes had taken place in the councils of Ferdinand, and a new loan was projected by the king of Portugal.

Liverpool, July 17. The state of trade in the manufacturing districts was never known to be better than at this time; scarcely an unoccupied hand willing to work is to be found in any line of business; but in no branch is there a greater demand for labor, than in the manufacture of machinery for spinning and weaving. As an inducement to take orders, the machine makers are readily supplied with payment in advance, and most of them are under engagements which it will take them many months to complete.

In our last we mentioned the meritorious exertions of Joseph Edwards, a native of the United States, and carpenter of the Halcyon, in rescuing from premature death a number of persons who fell into the Prince's Dock on Sunday week, at the imminent risk of his own life. The young man threw himself into the midst of them, and succeeded in placing ropes round the major part of those who were saved. At one time, we are informed, five persons had hold of or were upon him; he, however, fortunately succeeded in disentangling himself from their grasp, and continued his praiseworthy exertions in rescuing his fellow creatures from a premature death. Such conduct as that of Edwards was not to be overlooked; and a subscription has been set on foot by the coroner, our late worthy chief magistrate, for the purchase of a gold medal, and by him presented to this young man, as an acknowledgment of his great exertions on the perilous and trying occasion. On one side is inscribed

"*In commemoration of the signal intrepidity of Joseph Edwards, in Liverpool, 4th July*, 1824."

On the obverse,

"*Several persons rescued from drowning, in the Prince's Dock, by the undaunted exertions of a native of the United States.*"

From Ireland.—Letters and passengers by the ship Schuylkill, which left Cork on the 16th ult. represent the condition of that part of Ireland in the most melancholy light. All the earnings of the great body of the agricultural and manufacturing classes were swallowed up in the overwhelming taxes which are driving such myriads to our more happy shores. To sell real estate is next to impossible, and numbers of individuals, who consider themselves as possessed of a competency, and would be happy to emigrate, are prevented by a total inability to collect what is owing them and a certainty that to resort to extremities would ruin their debtors without yielding themselves any benefit. *N. Y. Gaz.*

Algiers.—After considerable suspension of accounts from the British fleet off Algiers, we now learn by an extract of a letter from Madrid, that the frigate Syren, which arrived at Algesiras on the 22d of June, was waiting there for several bomb and steam vessels, which were expected between the 15th and 20th of July, in order to commence a serious attack on Algiers.

Alliance.—Another congress was forming at Coblentz, in Germany. By the latest accounts the following ministers of the "Holy Alliance" had arrived: Prince Metternich, the prince de Reuss, prince Paul Esterhazy, the prince de Schombourg, the Russian councillor Tasticheff, the Marquis de Caraman, and the count de Woronzoff. It seems to cause these monarchs as much trouble to "mantain the peace of Europe," as to manage their affairs during the whole of the last war.

AFRICA.

Cape Coast, March 31.—We are in a considerable state of alarm at this place, and do not know at what hour we may be attacked and butchered. Our alarm is necessarily great when we reflect on the disaffected state of our army. An officer arrived here at head quarters, from the camp of Derraboassey, with despatches from Capt. Blenkarne, (who is in command of our allied forces) stating that Appra, the principal native chief, in whom we have hitherto had the greatest confidence, had left him, with all his forces, (of whom the greater part of our army consisted) and crossed the Boosumpra in advance, although Capt. Blenkarne has had positive orders not to cross, the Ashantee force being by far too great. He has also beaten Capt. Blenkarne's messengers, who were sent to remonstrate. We cannot therefore expect much from such an army.

On the 29th, Lieut. Erskine arrived here from the camp, having been wounded in the thigh the day before, in a partial engagement with the enemy across the river: there were also two privates wounded.

We learn from an intelligent officer, who lately arrived from the camp, that the movements of the Ashantees are conducted in the most masterly manner, and Capt. Blenkarne, although aware that they are within twenty-five miles of him, has no conception of their exact position or their force; in fact, it is not unlikely to presume that the enemy are keeping a division of their army on the opposite bank of the Boosumpra merely as a feint to draw the attention of the whole of our forces, who are there encamped, and in the mean time the greater part of their army are making some counter movement to fall upon some defenceless part of the colony; and it is now confidently reported, that they are meditating an attack on Accra or Annamaboe, both of which places are at present capable of making little or no resistance.

Mr. Williams, the Colonial Secretary, is the only survivor of those who were missing after the battle of Assamakoo, where Sir Charles M'Carty was killed; he has been brought to Elmina Castle, and given up to the Dutch Governor. He is recovering slowly after his many sufferings.

From the Nashville Whig.

War with the Musquito Tribe—of Insects.

Our town, which has enjoyed a profound state of peace, *heat*, and tranquillity, for the last two months; is again thrown into confusion by the approach of the most numerous and warlike host that has ever invaded our territory. A few nights since the advanced guard of the grand army of Musquitoes, entered by the way of *Frogtown*, and approached in battle array the outpost of the fortification, headed by one of their most celebrated leaders, *Gen. Count Gallinipper*. The first attack was somewhat sudden and unexpected, though it proved to them a serious affair. The commanding general *Count Gallinipper* having advanced into the premises, and alighted on the very nose of a famous brandy drinker, whose *copper* on that day had been unusually heated, was terribly *scorched*, insomuch that he died on the next morning from the effects of it. Many of the inferior officers and privates shared the same fate, and the meditated attack on the body of the town was happily retarded by this fortunate repulse. Nevertheless the remaining forces marched onward regardless of their losses, and overran a considerable portion of the lower part of the town, inflicting heavy damage on its defenceless inhabitants without regard to age or sex. In other quarters of the town they experienced very serious resistance in their first onset, and had finally to give over the assault as hopeless.

It was from an antiquated dame,
Of somewhat slender fame,

whose residence skirts the outposts of the town. Sharp bills, and long bills assailed in vain her well sunned skin, which like the famous hide of old, turned aside every dart and blunted every weapon. The report of this invasion having spread throughout the town, a scene of activity and bustle ensued, every one being engaged in preparing for vigorous defence. The note of preparation has been sounded,

And needle, hammer, rod and ring,
Combine to keep out every sting.

So that by the time the main body of the enemy approaches, we will be found well prepared for their reception.

Sea-Serpent Again.—The Portsmouth Journal states that this animal was seen by two gentlemen of Portsmouth, on Wednesday afternoon, near the Little Board's Head, North Hampton.—Its passage through the water was exceedingly swift, leaving a long wake behind.

Destructive Fire. On Saturday afternoon last, two manufactories, at Pawtucket, R. I. belonging to T Green & Sons, and A & J. Wilkinson, were destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at $76,000, of which but a small part was insured.

Mr. John Sill, of Bethany, N. Y. while travelling with a horse and wagon on the Lake road in the town of Hamburgh, N. Y. was thrown over a precipice of a hundred and thirty feet, and was only stunned by the fall! The horse was instantly killed, and the wagon demolished.

Longevity.—A Horse lately died at Enfield, Ms. which was raised and kept *thirty three years* on the same farm. He was sprightly and vigorous until a few days previous to his death.

A *Robin* died at Portsmouth N. H. a few days since at the age of 18 years, having been in the possession of a lady more than 16 years. His notes were firm till within a few days of his death. He had been blind several years, and exhibited the appearances of extreme old age. *Bos. Statesman.*

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A new and general assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

THREAD LACES, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Woodstock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bolivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Gros de Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 16—t19S.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, about [illegible] acres of land, situate in Fayette township, Allegheny county, on which is erected a good log house, a stone still-house and distillery in complete operation; a barn, two spring-houses, about twenty acres of meadow, and a good bearing orchard. There are about 150 acres cleared and under good fence. Two families may be well accommodated. The terms will be made reasonable, and an indisputable title given. Also 130 acres, more or less, in the same township, adjoining Christopher Cowan, known by the name of South's place, upon which are upwards of 30 acres of good bottom, under good fence. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the first mentioned premises

William Herdman

August 13—3*

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1824.

Mr. Calhoun, we understand, was prevented from continuing his tour to this place, by the indisposition of his family, whom he had left at the Berkeley Springs, whither he has returned.

General La Fayette was to visit Marblehead, Salem, Newburyport, and Portsmouth, on the 31st August and 1st September; to return to Boston on the 3d; then to visit Concord, Lexington, Worcester, Hartford and Middleton, and reach New-York on the 6th, where he was to dine with the Society of Cincinnati. From New-York he was to go to Albany, and is to be in Philadelphia about the 15th. He has accepted the invitation of the Governor of Virginia to visit York town, in that state, on the 19th of October, where the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, the closing scene of the revolutionary war, is to be celebrated in great style, by the volunteers of the state. It is not probable he can visit the western country during the present year.

John Q. Adams is now on a visit to his venerable father, at Quincy, near Boston.

New-York—The opinion that Mr. Crawford would receive the electoral vote of New-York, was founded upon a belief that the friends of Mr. Clay, who, in the legislature, joined in preventing the passage of the new electoral law, would throw their weight into the scale of the caucus candidate. But Gen. M'Clure, a member of the legislature, and the leader of the Clay party there, has published his determination to oppose Mr. Crawford, who has not, he believes, "the remotest chance of getting the vote of that state."

Mississippi.—The election for members of Congress, &c. took place in Mississippi on the 2d ult. In the Natchez district, Mr. Rankin, the advocate of Jackson, was re-elected to Congress without opposition, and the Jackson candidates were carried for the assembly. The Jackson interest was considered weaker in this than in any other district in the state.

Illinois.—Mr. Cook, son-in-law of Mr. Ninian Edwards, is re-elected to Congress, by a majority of nearly 3000 votes over Mr. Bond, formerly governor of the state. Last election Mr. Cook's majority was not quite 1000. The question, whether or not a convention should be called to alter the constitution, so as to permit slavery in the state, was voted upon by the electors, who decided by a majority of about 1500, that there should be no convention, and consequently no slavery in Illinois.

Binns and Randall, and the few other supporters of the caucus in Philadelphia, formed themselves into a club, to which they gave the formidable name of "*The* Democratic Society of Philadelphia," and set to work to produce "a reaction in Pennsylvania," and get up their late great Crawford convention at Harrisburgh.—That with all their exertions, they were able to collect but *thirty* delegates, shows the extent of their influence, and the popularity of their candidate. Their circulars, signed by "Josiah Randall, Sec. of *the* Democratic Society," were thickly strown over the state. It is said they received some very discouraging answers to their despatches; but these answers *they* will never publish. Copies, however, of two of them, have been given to the public through the Somerset Whig and the Crawford Messenger. In the former we find the reply of CHAUNCY FORWARD, Esq. a member of the Legislature, and brother of Mr. Forward of this city; in the latter, the reply of JOHN COCHRAN, Esq. of Erie, also a member of the Legislature. From these we subjoin extracts.

Extract from Mr. Forward's Answer.

"Whether General Jackson will be the successful candidate or not, is, as regards my feeble support, matter of little consequence. At all events, I should suppose it a degradation, much greater than any yet attempted by their enemies, were the friends of Jackson to abandon a man of real whig principles, a revolutionary soldier, and one to whom the country owes so much, merely for the sake of being found on the side of success. If, however, I could be influenced by such a motive, Mr. Crawford would be the last of the candidates whose cause I should espouse.

"There is one other reason why it would be irksome to attempt a compliance with the request of the committee. It is usual to call a public meeting to fix upon delegates. I do assure you that I know certainly of but four men in this county who are favorable to the election of Mr. Crawford. 'Tis true they are men of respectability and standing, and for whom I have the highest esteem. But, *four* men, however respectable, would, when convened as at a public meeting of the friends of a candidate for the Presidency, make rather a sorry figure. The caucus at Washington, has been complained of by some, as an act of usurpation, by reason of the paucity of numbers who attended it, but if there were a shadow of reason for censure there, what would be said here, if four or five citizens were to appoint a delegate or delegates to represent this "county" in a convention at Harrisburgh."

Extract from Mr. Cochran's Answer.

"Your committee think that no man can consistently give his vote for General Jackson, as President, who voted for J. A. Shulze, as Governor. Have the committee so soon forgot the ground on which Mr. Shulze was elected? Mr. Shulze was nominated by a convention, recommended by the democratic members of the legislature. General Jackson was nominated by a convention recommended and held precisely in the same manner, and that too with but one dissenting voice. Whereas, the nomination of the Governor was not quite so unanimous, and a strict adherence to the nomination so made, was what carried the election of Mr. Shulze. Now, by the same rule, those who voted for Mr. Shulze (to be consistent) must vote for General Jackson. All the objections made to General Jackson, might, with the same propriety, be applied to the rest of the candidates. As to his recommending federalists to office, who had proved themselves friendly to our republican government, it is nothing more than what has been practised by every republican President, as well as republican governors in Pennsylvania. All have judged the tree by the fruit, not by the party name the person bore; and although some of the private sentiments of the other candidates have been brought before the public, by pilfering their letters and by other means—yet it may be inferred that they would follow the example of Washington, Madison, Jefferson and Monroe, in these respects, and particularly William H. Crawford, of Black Cockade memory, might be supposed to go further than any of the rest."

The U. S. ship *Franklin*, of 74 guns, Com. Stewart, has arrived at New-York, after a cruise of three years in the Pacific Ocean.

Potomac & Ohio Canal.—Speaking of this canal, the Georgetown Metropolitan says, "A letter received in town from Francis S. Key, Esq. affords information that the waters of the Youghigany have been found all-sufficient."

National Road. Under the late act of Congress authorising surveys, &c. the President of the United States has determined to direct, at an early day, a survey of the National Road, from the seat of government to New-Orleans.

Yellow-Fever. This frightful disease made its appearance in New-Orleans on the 8th ult. when 12 cases were reported. On the 12th there occurred 9 new cases. The board of health advised strangers to leave the city without delay.

In Charleston 10 persons died of yellow fever, during the week ending on the 22d ult. Three new cases of disease were reported on the 23d, and four on the 24th.

Fatal Accident. During a storm in Washington City, on the 27th ult. the gable end of a warehouse was blown down, or knocked down by lightning, and fell upon an adjoining house, in which were a number of persons, several of whom were dreadfully crippled, some mortally wounded, and two killed.

Capt. *Maurice*, of the Engineer Department, arrived at Erie on Thursday last, to superintend the expending of the $20,000 granted by Congress at the last session, for the improvement of the Erie Harbor.

Erie Gaz.

Col. Trumbull's Picture of General Washington, resigning his commission at the close of the American Revolution, is exhibiting at Hartford. This is one of the four Pictures executed by direction of the Government of the United States, to be placed in the Capitol. It is eighteen feet long and twelve feet high.

Interest Reduced.—It is stated that the Massachusetts Bank, at Boston, has reduced the Interest on its discounts to five per cent.

Decker, who murdered Gardner, in the harvest field, in Westmoreland county, has been taken in Indiana county. He had been in Canada, had returned home, and was again on his way to Canada with part of his family, when apprehended.

The Maryland Republican states, that the commissioners appointed by the states of Virginia and Maryland, to ascertain and settle the divisional lines between those states, met, agreeably to appointment, in the western part of Maryland, but on producing the several authorities under which they were instructed to act by their respective governments, it appeared that the commissioners of Virginia, without having a discretion, were expressly instructed to commence the line at the Fairfax stone, thus occupying the whole of the contested territory. The consequence was, of course, the commissioners of Maryland declined proceeding. Col. Chambers visits Bedford Springs, and Col. Boyle has returned to Annapolis.

General La Fayette—In the course of familiar conversation with one of our most respectable citizens on Saturday, and in reply to the question "What first induced the Marquis to embark in the cause of the liberty and independence of this country?" he stated in the most pleasant and interesting manner, that while stationed in the Citadel of Metz, and only eighteen years of age, the Duke of Gloucester, who on account of his marriage was exiled from the Court of Great Britain, communicated to a select company, the information he had received respecting the contest of the Americans for their liberties and independence. The account so very much interested him that he left Metz, for Paris, where he became aquainted with Silas Dean, Esq. the first Agent to France from the American Congress; at this time Dr. Franklin arrived at Paris, and after obtaining the best information concerning the state of this country—his ardent love of liberty, determined him to embark his life and fortune in the cause of American freedom.

Con. Cour.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, dated August 24.—"The General is almost worn out with the labor of undergoing the civilities since his arrival in the country: when repeatedly condoled with on this fatigue, he replied, "when the heart is glad, the body never tires." He travelled seventy miles yesterday, and did not get to bed before two o'clock last night. The last twenty miles I am told was driven in an hour and a half; and Mr. Pollard, the City Marshal, who accompanied him in the barouche and six, says he was asleep the greater part of the way, and while in this state, was unconsciously *bowing from one side to the other*, and touching his hat occasionally.

"The General remarked how very young all our officers looked, and, when passing through one of the ornamental arches thrown across one of the streets, where his name was coupled with that of Washington, he raised his hands and said "this is too much honor," the tears falling in abundance.—He kept his hat off the whole way, (three miles) in a scorching sun—was dressed in a plain hat, blue coat and nankeen pantaloons; has a most agreeable smile, which he constantly indulges, and a pleasing sort of embarrassment, that seems to express, "Tell me what I can do to please you all; I am at a loss to thank you." There was one incident, though rough in its way, which must have gratified him. When going down our beautiful Common street, which faces the Mall, a rush was made through the crowd, by a party of honest, plain-spoken old fellows, who made their way by force to his landeau and stopped his horses, and would not let him pass until he shook hands with the whole party, singing out, at the same time, "How are you, my old boy?" "Welcome, welcome, old gunpowder!" "We have got you again, old blowhard!" and so forth."

Sea Serpent, or new mode of Hoaxing.

Georgetown, (D. C.) August 31.—The other day a report was circulated, by the facetious captain of the Surprize, that the far-famed Sea Serpent had actually made his appearance in our waters. Many citizens fond of the marvellous, immediately repaired to the boat to ascertain the truth, when it was corroborated by every hand on board. They first descried him a little below Alexandria, followed him up, and actually saw him pass through the draw—the captain said he could distinctly discern his head and tail, and supposed him to be about seventy feet long. This was too glorious an opportunity of beholding this new wonder of the world, for fresh water folks to miss, and away they went, scouring the water side from the steam boat up to the three sisters, taking especial care lest the monster should pop up and gulp them down at one swallow, when lo and behold a long black Yankee schooner was discovered with "*Sea Serpent*" painted on her stern. The hoaxed were no longer at a loss: but it is said, they threatened to throw the captain overboard, for indulging his merriment at their expense.

From the Southern Chronicle.

The Treasury office.—This is the *house* that *Jack* built.

The Public Money.—This is the *malt* that lay in the *house* that *Jack* built.

Wm. H. Crawford.—This is the *rat* that *eat* the *malt* that *lay* in the *house* that *Jack* built.

Ninian Edwards.—This is the *cat* that *caught* the *rat* that *eat* the *malt* that *lay* in the *house* that *Jack* built.

The radical faction.—This is the *dog* that *worried* the *cat* that *caught* the *rat* that *eat* the *malt* that *lay* in the *house* that *Jack* built.

Public Opinion.—This is the *lion* that *crushed* the *dog* that *worried* the *cat* that *caught* the *rat* that *eat* the *malt* that *lay* in the *house* that *Jack* built.

The Raleigh Register dislikes the practice, it says, of collecting the opinion of the people in relation to the Presidential election. So does every caucus press in the Union, and for the plainest reason in the world; they all know that "the opinion of the people" is decidedly against the *caucus nominations*, which have no other chance of success than by suppressing every where the expression of the opinion of the people.

Nat. Jour.

Mr. Binns has got a new crotchet in his head, upon the Presidential question. It is this: that Mr. Calhoun will be elected Vice President: that the election of president will devolve upon the House of Representatives, which, however, will not be able to make a choice before the 4th of March: that then the Vice President (Mr. Calhoun) will act as President, and tremendous scenes ensue.

This is a possible case, but very far from being a probable one; and is suggested for the sole purpose of frightening the people into adhesion to the caucus nomination. But if the members of congress are so very wise and patriotic, that the people ought to rely upon their decision touching the President in the first instance, why not place the same reliance upon them in the last resort? Or is there more wisdom and patriotism in a fraction of the members of Congress, than in the whole body?

For ourselves, we have very little apprehension about the course Mr. Calhoun will steer. He is said to be a man of brilliant talents, and we presume possesses some discreton, and if this presumption be correct, he will certainly not seek to act as President, when elected Vice President. Example, and the temper of the country, would both admonish him that, "*there is death in the pot.*"

Harrisb. Chron.

North-Carolina continues to manifest a very decided preference of General Jackson for the Presidency. The aggregate votes taken on the subject, up to Friday last, at meetings and parades in different parts of that state, were 6,493 for General Jackson, 1,681 for Mr. Adams, 554 for Mr. Crawford.

Franklin Gazette.

Foreign.

From English papers to the 26th July.

Greece. According to the representations of the Austrian Observer, all is confusion, disorder, and dismay among the Greek chiefs, but the British prints assert that their dissensions are healed, and that their affairs are prosperous. Little danger was apprehended from the expedition from Egypt, the destination of which was believed to be Candia, and not the Morea.

Africa. The last advices from Cape Coast Castle, state that the Ashantees had advanced to within four miles of that post, but no apprehensions of an attack were entertained, as there was a sufficient force on the spot to give them battle. On the arrival of reinforcements which were daily expected, it was intended to act on the offensive.

Match at chess.—The two games, now playing between the Edinburgh and London Chess Clubs are proceeding without having arrived at a point which can enable any to foresee the probable event of either. The interest excited by this match is daily increasing, and considerable bets are said to be depending on the issue.

London paper.

River Trade.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 7. K. B. Pennsylvania, 40, Robinson, Louisv.
K. B. ——, 25, ——, Beaver.
K. B. ——, 25, ——, Bear Creek,
with pig metal for the Union Rolling Mill Company.

DEPARTED,

Sept. 5. K. B. Friendship, 27 tons, Mays, Cincin.
K. B. Tecumseh, 30, Andrews, Red River.
F. B. ——, 15, Mays, Wheeling.
F. B. ——, 40, Wilson, New-Orleans.
F. B. ——, 40, do. do.
6. K. B. De Witt Clinton, 30, Pinkerton, Cincin.
9. K. B. Empress Catherine, 30, Robinson, Louisv.

Married,

On Thursday evening, the 2d inst. at Steubenville, Ohio, by the Rev. John Buchanan, *Mr. George Rogers, Jr.* formerly of Pittsburgh, to *Miss Mary Jane Page*, of Steubenville.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, Mr. *Samuel Pettigrew*, Druggist, to Miss *Charlotte Clayland*, both of this city.

Yesterday, by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, *Henry F. Schweppe*, Esq. of Washington, Mississippi, to Miss *Susan Taylor*, daughter of the Rev. John Taylor, of this city.

Recently, at Wilmington, N. C. the Rev. *William Hogan*, late pastor of the St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia, to Mrs. *M'Kay*, of Wilmington.

Dancing Academy—2d Street.

MR. HOLMES

RESPECTFULLY informs the LADIES and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will open his Academy for the reception of those who may wish to acquire the polite accomplishment of Dancing, at his room in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets,

On Tuesday the 14th inst.

Young Masters and Misses will be attended to from 2 to 5 in the afternoon on Tuesdays and Saturdays—Gentlemen on the evenings of same days.

September 10, 1824—3t

Died,

At Philadelphia, on Sunday, the 29th ult. Mr. PETER B. HERVEY, of this city, aged 21 years and 27 days. The numerous friends and acquaintances of this worthy young man will feel that regret for his loss, and that sympathy for his bereaved connexions, which the unexpected departure of so much worth and virtue is calculated to excite. There are some who will no doubt feel the shock with peculiar sensibility.

L.

BEAR SKINS.

The Subscribers

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FEW PACKS PRIME

BEAR & WOLF SKINS,

From the Missouri, and for sale at their Warehouse.

J. W. Biddle & Co.

September 10—6t.

DENNIS BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he will, for a moderate compensation, lay out and keep in order

Gardens, Lawns and Pleasure-Grounds, in or near this city, large or small, in the most approved style; and from an experience of sixteen years in the theory and practice of Gardening, in some of the best gardens in Europe, for which he can produce the most satisfactory certificates, as to abilities, honesty, &c. he hopes, from the arrangements he shall make, that he can execute the orders of Ladies and Gentlemen with punctuality and despatch.

He will Trim Graperies and Peach Trees in the season, so as to have a plentiful crop of fruits which are not unfrequently lost by injudicious treatment. Application to be made to Mr David Logan, Ferry street, or to the editor of this Gazette.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10—3t*

JOHN ALBREE,

South-west corner of Market street & the Diamond,

HAS just received and is now opening a *large* and *extensive* assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, an extensive assortment of

Black, Red, Green, Yellow and White

MOROCCO SKINS,

SUITABLE FOR HATTERS AND SADDLERS,

Black & Red Goat Skins,

Of superior quality,

All of which, being purchased for cash at the eastward, will be sold at a small advance, for cash or approved credit

☞ Purchasers are invited to call and examine the Goods.

Sept 10—e w f

Domestic Cotton Manufactures

BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COTTON DOMESTIC GOODS, and has on hand a large assortment of his own manufactures, such as 3-4 and 4-4 *Plaids*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Checks*, *Wilmington* and *Fancy Stripes*, 7-8 and 4-4 *Bed-Ticks*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Brown Sheetings*, Orange and Blue *Chambrays*, all which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his blue colors he will warrant to be the very best indigo blue dyes. Also, an assortment of the *Phenix Factory Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, for sale, on reasonable terms. All orders will be punctually attended to.

☞ 50 Good Cotton Weavers Wanted.

Warehouse, Diamond Square, next door to General Edward Patchell's.

September 10—3t.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, residing on the south side of the Ohio river, three miles from Pittsburgh, on Sunday, the 5th instant,

JAMES BEAN,

an apprentice, aged about 12 years. He had on a yellow roundabout, check linen pantaloons, and a straw hat. Six cents, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said runaway to me. The law will be enforced against any one who may harbor him.

William Bailey.

September 10—3t.

Valuable Lands For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two TRACTS of LAND, of one thousand acres each, on the waters of the Scioto, within 14 miles of Columbus, the seat of government for the state of Ohio, called, in the plat of the Virginia Military Bounty Lands, John Towne's Tract, adjoining William Washington, Samuel Oldham, James Hockaday, Abraham Kirkpatrick and Whitehead Coleman's Tracts. This Land is of the best quality in the state, and near the canal route from Lake Erie to the Ohio river. It is well timbered and watered, and will be disposed of low for cash, or exchanged for stock in the Bank of the U. S. or any of the solvent Banks in Pennsylvania, and an indisputable title will be made to the purchaser.

Martha Pepin.

Pittsburgh August 10, 1824—3t.s.n.

Young Ladies' Academy.

J. H. FIELDING,

HAVING ascertained it to be the wish of a number of his patrons, that this Institution should afford their daughters an opportunity to complete the *Literary* part of their Education, as far as it lies within the compass of our own language; finds it necessary still farther to limit the number of his Class: in consequence of which, the terms shall hereafter be $5 per quarter.

The *Accounts* shall always be settled up to the following dates:—the first of January, April, July and October: which will prevent the frequent interruption, which this part of the business occasions, (to the manifest disadvantage of the pupils) when Quarters expire at different dates. The strict limitation of number, renders it also proper that a month's notice should be given, when a scholar is to be removed

The Class being nearly completed, and there being a number of new applicants, Mr. F. requests such of his former pupils as desire to continue, and have not yet signified their intention, to register their names immediately; as he is anxious to give them the preference.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1824.—3t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate general Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—In pursuance of which, I, L. STEWART, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh west of Wood-street, from the Monongahela river to where that street intersects Liberty street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington streets, are to meet at the court house in the said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh east of Wood street and south of Liberty street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's Mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, (including the two last mentioned places) thence down the Four Mile Run to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, (excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election ward of the city of Pittsburgh) are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown Road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the White House, lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth-town.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house formerly occupied by William Walker, deceased, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Street's Run, thence down the said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, from thence to Willet's, on Street's Run, (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Brison) and thence down the said river to the place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Connor, in Birmingham in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house of John Taylor (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robison township are to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Finlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, (now occupied by Mr. Jones) on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township are to meet at the house of William R. Graham, (formerly Samuel Allen's) in said township.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township residing east of the following line: Beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jr.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house late of John Connelly, dec.

The electors of Franklin township shall meet at the house of Samuel Neely, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors, as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

Two persons for *Members of Congress*, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver, Butler and Armstrong.

Four persons for *Members of the house of Representatives* of the Commomwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for *County Commissioner*.

One person for *Auditor* of Allegheny county.

One person for *Coroner* of Allegheny county.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall be then present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by the act of the general Assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April 1821, it is directed, "that it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time and in the same manner and under the same penalty that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 10th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and of the independence of the United States the forty-ninth.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

September 10—3t.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1824.

Mr. Calhoun, we understand, was prevented from continuing his tour to this place, by the indisposition of his family, whom he had left at the Berkeley Springs, whither he has returned.

General La Fayette was to visit Marblehead, Salem, Newburyport, and Portsmouth, on the 31st August and 1st September; to return to Boston on the 2d; then to visit Concord, Lexington, Worcester, Hartford and Middleton, and reach New-York on the 6th, where he was to dine with the Society of Cincinnati. From New-York he was to go to Albany, and is to be in Philadelphia about the 15th. He has accepted the invitation of the Governor of Virginia to visit York town, in that state, on the 19th of October, where the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, the closing scene of the revolutionary war, is to be celebrated in great style, by the volunteers of the state. It is not probable he can visit the western country during the present year.

John Q. Adams is now on a visit to his venerable father, at Quincy, near Boston.

New-York—The opinion that Mr. Crawford would receive the electoral vote of New-York, was founded upon a belief that the friends of Mr. Clay, who, in the legislature, joined in preventing the passage of the new electoral law, would throw their weight into the scale of the caucus candidate. But Gen. M'Clure, a member of the legislature, and the leader of the Clay party there, has published his determination to oppose Mr. Crawford, who has not, he believes, "the remotest chance of getting the vote of that state."

Mississippi.—The election for members of Congress, &c. took place in Mississippi on the 2d ult. In the Natchez district, Mr. Rankin, the advocate of Jackson, was re-elected to Congress without opposition, and the Jackson candidates were carried for the assembly. The Jackson interest was considered weaker in this than in any other district in the state.

Illinois.—Mr. Cook, son-in-law of Mr. Ninian Edwards, is re-elected to Congress, by a majority of nearly 3000 votes over Mr. Bond, formerly governor of the state. Last election Mr. Cook's majority was not quite 1000. The question, whether or not a convention should be called to alter the constitution, so as to permit slavery in the state, was voted upon by the electors, who decided by a majority of about 1500, that there should be no convention, and consequently no slavery in Illinois.

Binns and Randall, and the few other supporters of the caucus in Philadelphia, formed themselves into a club, to which they gave the formidable name of "*The* Democratic Society of Philadelphia," and set to work to produce "a reaction in Pennsylvania," and get up their late great Crawford convention at Harrisburgh.—That with all their exertions, they were able to collect but *thirty* delegates, shows the extent of their influence, and the popularity of their candidate. Their circulars, signed by "Josiah Randall, Sec. of *the* Democratic Society," were thickly strown over the state. It is said they received some very discouraging answers to their despatches; but these answers *they* will never publish. Copies, however, of two of them, have been given to the public through the Somerset Whig and the Crawford Messenger. In the former we find the reply of CHAUNCY FORWARD, Esq. a member of the Legislature, and brother of Mr. Forward of this city; in the latter, the reply of JOHN COCHRAN, Esq. of Erie, also a member of the Legislature. From these we subjoin extracts.

Extract from Mr. Forward's Answer.

"Whether General Jackson will be the successful candidate or not, is, as regards my feeble support, matter of little consequence. At all events, I should suppose it a degradation, much greater than any yet attempted by their enemies, were the friends of Jackson to abandon a man of real whig principles, a revolutionary soldier, and one to whom the country owes so much, merely for the sake of being found on the side of success. If, however, I could be influenced by such a motive, Mr. Crawford would be the last of the candidates whose cause I should espouse.

"There is one other reason why it would be irksome to attempt a compliance with the request of the committee. It is usual to call a public meeting to fix upon delegates. I do assure you that I know *certainly* of but four men in this county who are favorable to the election of Mr. Crawford. 'Tis true they are men of respectability and standing, and for whom I have the highest esteem. But, *four* men, however respectable, would, when convened as at a public meeting of the friends of a candidate for the the Presidency, make rather a sorry figure. The caucus at Washington, has been complained of by some, as an act of usurpation, by reason of the paucity of numbers who attended it, but if there were a shadow of reason for censure there, what would be said here, if four or five citizens were to appoint a delegate or delegates to represent this "county" in a convention at Harrisburgh."

Extract from Mr. Cochran's Answer.

"Your committee think that no man can consistently give his vote for General Jackson, as President, who voted for J. A. Shulze, as Governor. Have the committee so soon forgot the ground on which Mr. Shulze was elected? Mr. Shulze was nominated by a convention, recommended by the democratic members of the legislature. General Jackson was nominated by a convention recommended and held precisely in the same manner, and that too with but one dissenting voice: Whereas, the nomination of the Governor was not quite so unanimous, and a strict adherence to the nomination so made, was what carried the election of Mr. Shulze. Now, by the same rule, those who voted for Mr. Shulze (to be consistent) must vote for General Jackson. All the objections made to General Jackson, might, with the same propriety, be applied to the rest of the candidates. As to his recommending federalists to office, who had proved themselves friendly to our republican government, it is nothing more than what has been practised by every republican President, as well as republican governors in Pennsylvania. All have judged the tree by the fruit, not by the party name the person bore; and although none of the private sentiments of the other candidates have been brought before the public, by pilfering their letters and by other means—yet it may be inferred that they would follow the example of Washington, Madison, Jefferson and Monroe, in these respects, and particularly William H. Crawford, of Black Cockade memory, might be supposed to go further than any of the rest."

The U. S. ship *Franklin*, of 74 guns, Capt. Stewart, has arrived at New-York, after a cruise of three years in the Pacific Ocean.

Potomac & Ohio Canal.—Speaking of this canal, the Georgetown Metropolitan says, "A letter received in town from Francis S. Key, Esq. affords information that the waters of the Youghigany have been found all-sufficient."

National Road. Under the late act of Congress authorizing surveys, &c. the President of the United States has determined to direct, at an early day, a survey of the National Road, from the seat of government to New-Orleans.

Yellow-Fever. This frightful disease made its appearance in New-Orleans on the 8th ult. when 12 cases were reported. On the 12th there occurred 9 new cases. The board of health advised strangers to leave the city without delay.

In Charleston 10 persons died of yellow fever, during the week ending on the 22d ult. Three new cases of disease were reported on the 23d, and four on the 24th.

Fatal Accident. During a storm in Washington City, on the 27th ult. the gable end of a warehouse was blown down, or knocked down by lightning, and fell upon an adjoining house, in which were a number of persons, several of whom were dreadfully crippled, some mortally wounded, and two killed.

Capt. *Maurice*, of the Engineer Department, arrived at Erie on Thursday last, to superintend the expending of the $20,000 granted by Congress at the last session, for the improvement of the Erie Harbor. *Erie Gaz.*

Col. Trumbull's Picture of General Washington, resigning his commission at the close of the American Revolution, is exhibiting at Hartford. This is one of the four Pictures executed by direction of the Government of the United States, to be placed in the Capitol. It is eighteen feet long and twelve feet high.

Interest Reduced.—It is stated that the Massachusetts Bank, at Boston, has reduced the Interest on its discounts to five per cent.

Decker, who murdered Gardner, in the harvest field, in Westmoreland county, has been taken in Indiana county. He had been in Canada, had returned home, and was again on his way to Canada with part of his family, when apprehended.

The Maryland Republican states, that the commissioners appointed by the states of Virginia and Maryland, to ascertain and settle the divisional lines between those states, met, agreeably to appointment, in the western part of Maryland, but on producing the several authorities under which they were instructed to act by their respective governments, it appeared that the commissioners of Virginia, without having a discretion, were expressly instructed to commence the line at the Fairfax stone, thus occupying the whole of the contested territory. The consequence was, of course, the commissioners of Maryland declined proceeding. Col. Chambers visits Bedford Springs, and Col. Boyle has returned to Annapolis.

General La Fayette—In the course of familiar conversation with one of our most respectable citizens on Saturday, and in reply to the question "What first induced the Marquis to embark in the cause of the liberty and independence of this country?" he stated in the most pleasant and interesting manner, that while stationed in the Citadel of Metz, and only eighteen years of age, the Duke of Gloucester, who on account of his marriage was exiled from the Court of Great Britain, communicated to a select company, the information he had received respecting the contest of the Americans for their liberties and independence. The account so very much interested him that he left Metz, for Paris, where he became aquainted with Silas Dean, Esq. the first Agent to France from the American Congress; at this time Dr. Franklin arrived at Paris, and after obtaining the best information concerning the state of this country—his ardent love of liberty, determined him to embark his life and fortune in the cause of American freedom. *Con. Cour.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, dated August 24.—"The General is almost worn out with the labor of undergoing the civilities since his arrival in the country: when repeatedly condoled with on this fatigue, he replied, "when the heart is glad, the body never tires." He travelled seventy miles yesterday, and did not get to bed before two o'clock last night. The last twenty miles I am told was driven in an hour and a half; and Mr. Pollard, the City Marshal, who accompanied him in the barouche and six, says he was asleep the greater part of the way, and while in this state, was unconsciously *bowing from one side to the other*, and touching his hat occasionally.

"The General remarked how *very young* all our officers looked, and, when passing through one of the ornamental arches thrown across one of the streets, where his name was coupled with that of Washington, he raised his hands and said "this is too much honor," the tears falling in abundance.—He kept his hat off the whole way, (three miles) in a scorching sun—was dressed in a plain hat, blue coat and nankeen pantaloons; has a most agreeable smile, which he constantly indulges, and a pleasing sort of embarrassment, that seems to express, "Tell me what I can do to please you all; I am at a loss to thank you." There was one incident, though rough in its way, which must have gratified him. When going down our beautiful Common street, which faces the Mall, a rush was made through the crowd, by a party of honest, plain-spoken old fellows, who made their way by force to his landeau and stopped his horses, and would not let him pass until he shook hands with the whole party, singing out, at the same time, "How are you, my old boy?" "Welcome, welcome, old gunpowder!" "We have got you again, old blowhard!" and so forth."

Sea Serpent, or new mode of Hoaxing.

Georgetown, (D. C.) August 31.—The other day a report was circulated, by the facetious captain of the Surprize, that the far-famed Sea Serpent had actually made his appearance in our waters. Many citizens fond of the marvellous, immediately repaired to the boat to ascertain the truth, when it was corroborated by every hand on board. They first descried him a little below Alexandria, followed him up, and actually saw him pass through the draw—the captain said he could distinctly discern his head and tail, and supposed him to be about seventy feet long. This was too glorious an opportunity of beholding this new wonder of the world, for fresh water folks to miss, and away they went, scouring the water side from the steam boat up to the three sisters, taking especial care lest the monster should pop up and gulp them down at one swallow, when lo and behold a long black Yankee schooner was discovered with "*Sea Serpent*" painted on her stern. The hoaxed were no longer at a loss: but it is said, they threatened to throw the captain overboard, for indulging his merriment at their expense.

From the Southern Chronicle.

The Treasury office.—This is the *house* that *Jack* built.

The Public Money.—This is the *malt* that lay in the *house* that *Jack* built.

Wm. H. Crawford.—This is the *rat* that *eat* the *malt* that *lay* in the *house* that *Jack* built.

Ninian Edwards.—This is the *cat* that *caught* the *rat* that *eat* the *malt* that *lay* in the *house* that *Jack* built.

The radical faction.—This is the *dog* that *worried* the *cat* that *caught* the *rat* that *eat* the *malt* that *lay* in the *house* that *Jack* built.

Public Opinion.—This is the *lion* that *crushed* the *dog* that *worried* the *cat* that *caught* the *rat* that *eat* the *malt* that *lay* in the *house* that *Jack* built.

The Raleigh Register dislikes the practice, it says, of collecting the opinion of the people in relation to the Presidential election. So does every caucus press in the Union, and for the plainest reason in the world; they all know that "the opinion of the people" is decidedly against the *caucus nominations*, which have no other chance of success than by suppressing every where the expression of the opinion of the people. *Nat. Jour.*

Mr. Binns has got a new crotchet in his head, upon the Presidential question. It is this: that Mr. Calhoun will be elected Vice President: that the election of president will devolve upon the House of Representatives, which, however, will not be able to make a choice before the 4th of March: that then the Vice President (Mr. Calhoun) will act as President, and tremendous scenes ensue.

This is a possible case, but very far from being a probable one; and is suggested for the sole purpose of frightening the people into adhesion to the caucus nomination. But if the members of congress are so very wise and patriotic, that the people ought to rely upon their decision touching the President in the first instance, why not place the same reliance upon them in the last resort? Or is there more wisdom and patriotism in a fraction of the members of Congress, than in the whole body?

For ourselves, we have very little apprehension about the course Mr. Calhoun will steer. He is said to be a man of brilliant talents, and we presume possesses some discreton, and if this presumption be correct, he will certainly not seek to act as President, when elected Vice President. Example, and the temper of the country, would both admonish him that, "*there is death in the pot.*" *Harrisb. Chron.*

North-Carolina continues to manifest a very decided preference of General Jackson for the Presidency. The aggregate votes taken on the subject, up to Friday last, at meetings and parades in different parts of that state, were 6,493 for General Jackson, 1,681 for Mr. Adams, 554 for Mr. Crawford. *Franklin Gazette.*

Foreign.

From English papers to the 26th July.

Greece. According to the representations of the Austrian Observer, all is confusion, disorder, and dismay among the Greek chiefs, but the British prints assert that their dissensions are healed, and that their affairs are prosperous. Little danger was apprehended from the expedition from Egypt, the destination of which was believed to be Candia, and not the Morea.

Africa. The last advices from Cape Coast Castle, state that the Ashantees had advanced to within four miles of that post, but no apprehensions of an attack were entertained, as there was a sufficient force on the spot to give them battle. On the arrival of reinforcements which were daily expected, it was intended to act on the offensive.

Match at chess.—The two games, now playing between the Edinburgh and London Chess Clubs are proceeding without having arrived at a point which can enable any to foresee the probable event of either. The interest excited by this match is daily increasing, and considerable bets are said to be depending on the issue. *London paper.*

River Trade.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 7. K. B. Pennsylvania, 40, Robinson, Louisv.
K. B. ——, 25, ——, Beaver.
K. B. ——, 25, ——, Bear Creek, with pig metal for the Union Rolling Mill Company.

DEPARTED,

Sept. 5. K. B. Friendship, 27 tons, Mays, Cincin.
K. B. Tecumseh, 30, Andrews, Red River.
F. B. ——, 15, Mays, Wheeling.
F. B. ——, 40, Wilson, New-Orleans.
F. B. ——, 40, do. do.
6. K. B. De Witt Clinton, 30, Pinkerton, Cincin.
9. K. B. EmpressCatherine, 30, Robinson, Louisv.

Married,

On Thursday evening, the 2d inst. at Steubenville, Ohio, by the Rev. John Buchanan, *Mr. George Rodgers, Jr.* formerly of Pittsburgh, to *Miss Mary Jane Page*, of Steubenville.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, Mr. *Samuel Pettigrew*, Druggist, to Miss *Charlotte Clayland*, both of this city.

Yesterday, by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, *Henry F. Schweppe*, Esq. of Washington, Mississippi, to Miss *Susan Taylor*, daughter of the Rev. John Taylor, of this city.

Recently, at Wilmington, N. C. the Rev. *William Hogan*, late pastor of the St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia; to Mrs. *M'Kay*, of Wilmington.

Dancing Academy—2d Street.

MR. HOLMES

RESPECTFULLY informs the LADIES and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will open his Academy for the reception of those who may wish to acquire the polite accomplishment of Dancing, at his room in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets,

On Tuesday the 14th inst.

Young Masters and Misses will be attended to from 2 to 5 in the afternoon on Tuesdays and Saturdays—Gentlemen on the evenings of same days.

September 10, 1824—3t

Died,

At Philadelphia, on Sunday, the 29th ult. Mr. PETER B. HERVEY, of this city, aged 21 years and 27 days. The numerous friends and acquaintances of this worthy young man will feel that regret for his loss, and that sympathy for his bereaved connexions, which the unexpected departure of so much worth and virtue is calculated to excite. There are some who will no doubt feel the shock with peculiar sensibility. L.

BEAR SKINS.

The Subscribers

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FEW PACKS PRIME

BEAR & WOLF SKINS,

From the Missouri, and for sale at their Warehouse.

J. W. Biddle & Co.

September 10—6t.

DENNIS BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he will, for a moderate compensation, lay out and keep in order

Gardens, Lawns and Pleasure-Grounds, in or near this city, large or small, in the most approved style; and from an experience of sixteen years in the theory and practice of Gardening, in some of the best gardens in Europe, for which he can produce the most satisfactory certificates, as to abilities, honesty, &c. he hopes, from the arrangements he shall make, that he can execute the orders of Ladies and Gentlemen with punctuality and despatch.

He will Trim Graperies and Peach Trees in the season, so as to have a plentiful crop of fruits which are not unfrequently lost by injudicious treatment. Application to be made to Mr David Logan, Ferry street, or to the editor of this Gazette.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10—3t*

JOHN ALBREE,

South-west corner of Market street & the Diamond,

HAS just received and is now opening a *large* and *extensive* assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, an extensive assortment of

Black, Red, Green, Yellow and White

MOROCCO SKINS,

SUITABLE FOR HATTERS AND SADDLERS,

Black & Red Goat Skins,

Of superior quality,

All of which, being purchased for cash at the eastward, will be sold at a small advance, for cash or approved credit

☞Purchasers are invited to call and examine the Goods.

Sept 10—e w f

Domestic Cotton Manufactures

BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COTTON DOMESTIC GOODS, and has on hand a large assortment of his own manufactures, such as 3-4 and 4-4 *Plaids*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Checks*, *Wilmington* and *Fancy Stripes*, 7-8 and 4-4 *Bed-Ticks*. 3-4 and 4-4 *Brown Sheetings*, Orange and Blue *Chambrays*, all which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his blue colors he will warrant to be the very best indigo blue dyes. Also, an assortment of the *Phœnix Factory Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, for sale, on reasonable terms. All orders will be punctually attended to.

☞50 Good Cotton Weavers Wanted.

Warehouse, Diamond Square, next door to General Edward Patchell's.

September 10—3t.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, residing on the south side of the Ohio river, three miles from Pittsburgh, on Sunday, the 5th instant,

JAMES BEAN,

an apprentice, aged about 12 years. He had on a yellow roundabout, check linen pantaloons, and a straw hat. Six cents, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said run away to me. The law will be enforced against any one who may harbor him.

William Bailey.

September 10—3t.

Valuable Lands For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two TRACTS of LAND, of one thousand acres each, on the waters of the Sciota, within 14 miles of Columbus, the seat of government for the state of Ohio, called, in the plat of the Virginia Military Bounty Lands, John Towne's Tract, adjoining William Washington, Samuel Oldham, James Hockaday, Abraham Kirkpatrick and Whitehead Coleman's Tracts. This Land is of the best quality in the state, and near the canal route from Lake Erie to the Ohio river. It is well timbered and watered, and will be disposed of low for cash, or exchanged for stock in the Bank of the U. S. or any of the solvent Banks in Pennsylvania, and an indisputable title will be made to the purchaser.

Martha Pepin.

Pittsburgh August 10, 1824—3t.s.n.

Young Ladies' Academy.

J. H. FIELDING,

HAVING ascertained it to be the wish of a number of his patrons, that this Institution should afford their daughters an opportunity to complete the *Literary* part of their Education, as far as it lies within the compass of our own language; finds it necessary still farther to limit the *number* of his Class: in consequence of which, the terms shall hereafter be $5 per quarter.

The *Accounts* shall always be settled up to the following dates:—the first of January, April, July and October: which will prevent the frequent interruption, which this part of the business occasions, (to the manifest disadvantage of the pupils) when Quarters expire at different dates. The strict limitation of number, renders it also proper that a month's notice should be given, when a scholar is to be removed

The Class being nearly completed, and there being a number of new applicants, Mr. F. requests such of his former pupils as desire to continue, and have not yet signified their intention, to register their names immediately; as he is anxious to give them the preference.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1824.—6t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate general Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—In pursuance of which, I, L. STEWART, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh west of Wood street, from the Monongahela river to where that street intersects Liberty street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington streets, are to meet at the court house in the said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh east of Wood street and south of Liberty street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's Mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, (including the two last mentioned places) thence down the Four Mile Run to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, (excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election ward of the city of Pittsburgh) are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown Road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the White House, lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth-town.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house formerly occupied by William Walker, deceased, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Street's Run, thence down the said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, from thence to Willet's, on Street's Run, (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Brison) and thence down the said river to the place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Connor, in Birmingham in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house of John Taylor (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robison township are to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Finlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, (now occupied by Mr. Jones) on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township are to meet at the house of William R. Graham, (formerly Samuel Allen's) in said township.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township residing east of the following line: Beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jr.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house late of John Connelly, dec.

The electors of Franklin township shall meet at the house of Samuel Neely, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors, as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

Two persons for *Members of Congress*, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver, Butler and Armstrong.

Four persons for *Members of the house of Representatives* of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for *County Commissioner*.

One person for *Auditor* of Allegheny county.

One person for *Coroner* of Allegheny county.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall be then present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by the act of the general Assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April 1821, it is directed, "that it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time and in the same manner and under the same penalty that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 10th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and of the independence of the United States the forty-ninth.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

September 10—3t.

Poetry.

LINES,

Presented (entwined in a wreath of flowers,) to GENERAL LA FAYETTE *on his arrival on the Boston common, by a little girl.*

As infant hand presents these blushing flowers,
Glowing and pure as childhood's artless hours,
When roses bloom and buds of promise smile,
Repaying with their charms the sojourner's toil.

Oh! take them, FATHER, they were cull'd *for you!*
Still bright with warm *affection's* sacred dew.
Oh! let them live in thy benignant smile,
And o'er thy *brow of glory* bloom awhile,
Twin'd with the *laurel fame* on thee bestow'd,
When thy young heart with patriot ardor glow'd.

Self exil'd from the charms of wealth and love,
And home and friends, thou didst our *champion* prove,
And, by the side of glorious WASHINGTON,
Didst make our grateful country *all thine own.*

Go, fragile offering, speak the ardent joy
Our bosoms feel, which time can ne'er destroy!

On the day of La Fayette's arrival in Boston the Deputy Sheriffs closed their offices. One of them placed on his door the following distich:

"Arrests in *civil suits*, postponed—to *dog*;
"Snared to freedom and to freedoms' friend."

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

La Fayette in the tent of Washington.

I will rest in the war house, that shelter'd the form
Of my hero, my friend, and his country's preserver—
That guarded his care stricken head from the storm,
That caught the warm sighs of the patriot's fervor.

I will count by the threads that I find in its woof,
The throbs, in his head and his heart that were beating,
While his thoughts were, when midnight enshrouded its roof,
Retrieving defeat or a victory greeting.

I will sleep in the home of the soldier—and view,
In my dreams, his achievements, unequalled in story;
My visions the hopes of my youth shall renew,
Till I wake to the *real fruition* of glory.

Q.

Extra salute. We are told that the intelligence of La Fayette's arrival was hailed at Alexandria, by a salute of 100 guns!

While patriotic heat was high,
While Alexandria's cannon thundered,
And made the mercury quickly fly,
From twenty four up to an hundred.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court-House, in Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 11th day of September next*, at 10 o'clock, A M. the following property, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Lewis Peterson, of, in and to all the undivided third part of three Lots of Ground in the city of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said city Nos. 250, 251, and 252; each Lot containing sixty feet in depth, extending from Front street throughout to Second street, and bounded by Front street, by Redoubt alley, and by Lot No. 249: subject to a yearly ground rent of 400 dollars, payable half yearly. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Lewis Peterson, at the suit of James Adams.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of David Sample, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land called Hamburgh, situate in Plum township; bounded by lands of Michael Dorr, Elias Davidson, John Sampson, William Allison, heirs of Col. Irwin, dec. and others; containing one hundred and twenty-four acres and one hundred and five perches, more or less; on which there is a cabin and stable, with about thirty-five acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said David Sample, at the suit of John M'Donald, Esq.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Lewis Matthews and David Sample, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, situated in Wilkins township, in the county aforesaid, bounded by lands of Mr. Miller, Henry Shook, and others; containing about three hundred and thirty acres, more or less; on which are erected two cabins, with about — acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Matthews and Sample, at the suit of John M'Donald, Esq.

L. Stewart, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824. } 3t.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 3 tf.

FRONT-ST. AUCTION,

By Davis & Hanson.

An extensive and valuable Collection of

Theological, Historical, Medical, Classical, Law, Miscellaneous, School and Blank

BOOKS,

AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

N. B. Public Sale by catalogue will commence on the 28th of August, and continue regularly EVERY OTHER SATURDAY EVENING.

August 27—tf.

Front Street Auction.

On Monday, the 13th September,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Will be sold, on a credit of three months,

20 Cases Fall Dry Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, Black, Brown and Mixed *Cloths, Cassimeres* and *Cassinetts;* Rose and Point *Blankets;* Red, Yellow and White *Flannels;* Red and Green *Bocking Baizes; Bombazetts;* Tartan and Circassian *Plaids;* Swansdown and Valencia *Vestings;* Super *Prints;* 4-4 and 6-4 *Cambric Muslins;* 4-4 and 7-8 Brown and Bleached *Shirtings, Checks, Tickings, Plaids* and *Stripes.*

AND AT HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

An extensive assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Davis & Hanson, Auc.

Also, at Private Sale,

An Invoice of Dry Goods,

25 chests Young Hyson TEA
30 bbls Green COFFEE
300 kegs Kentucky TOBACCO
100 kegs 4, 6, 8 and 10d. NAILS and BRADS
250 boxes of 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS
5000 lbs. SPANISH SOLE LEATHER
35 doz. UPPER LEATHER & CALF SKINS
500 SPANISH HIDES.

August 27—3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do of	1000	is	6000
6	do of	500	is	3000
6	do of	397	is	2382
828	do of	12	is	9936
6072	do of	6	is	36432
6924	Prizes			$87,750
10625	Blanks.			

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 28th of October next, or at a much earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS $8 00.

Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets. PITTSBURGH.

July 2, 1824.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets.

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law*. They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez.

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, *&c.*

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops.

Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1831, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.

I hereby certify, that for a number of years previous to 1818, I was troubled with a cough and pain in my breast, and in the spring of that year, I grew worse and was considered to be in a consumption and applied to several physicians, tried various kinds of medicine without any material relief; having noticed the recommendations of *Anderson's Cough Drops* in such complaints, I procured a vial of them in Hudson, from which I soon found relief, and after taking a few vials of them, I was restored to a tolerable good state of health, which has continued for 3 years past, and I can cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under similar complaints.

Hudson, July 11, 1823. ZACH. HAWS.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months.—Upon a return of a paroxysm of the asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them he has so far recovered his ealth as to be again able to attend to business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover (N. H.) Oct. 3, 1823.

For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.

Hudson, Oct. 6, 1823.

Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Pittsburgh, March 19.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

***PRIME BACON*, for sale.**

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

W. C. CONINE,

TENDERS his friends, patrons and the public generally, his acknowledgments for the munificent patronage extended to him in the Second Class of the Maryland State Lottery, and does himself the pleasure now of presenting the Third Class of said Lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support, to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers, a large number of valuable prizes.

The scheme, supassing in magnitude that of any Lottery at present in the United States, it is expected will elicit general approbation, from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes is as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the state.

BY AUTHORITY

Of the State of Maryland, to presented the following Scheme of

State Lottery, No. XXX.

1 prize of		$40,000	is	$40,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000		10,000
30		1,000		30,000
20		500		10,000
50		100		5,000
100		50		5,000
5000		10		50,000
5205	prizes			180,000
14795	blanks			
20,000	tickets at $9		is	$180,000

All the prizes to be floating from the commencement of the drawing, except the following, which will be deposited in the wheel at definite periods, viz:

On the 8th drawing a prize of $10,000
On the 10th drawing a prize of 5,000
On the 16th drawing a prize of 20,000
On the 19th drawing a prize of 40,000

The whole Lottery to be completed in twenty drawings. The prizes only to be drawn. The whole of the prizes payable in cash, sixty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

James L. Hawkins,
Nathaniel F. Williams,
James B. Ringgold,
Lottery Commissioners.

Tickets at present, will be supplied at the original of scheme price—viz.

Whole	$9	Quarters	$2 25
Halves	4½	Eighths	1 12½

AT

CONINE'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 32, Market-Street, Baltimore.

Where all whole tickets issued in this Lottery will be signed, and shares countersigned by the Lottery Commissioners, so that the state of Maryland will be made responsible for the punctual payment of all prizes which they shall draw.

Persons at a distance, intending to take tickets, are recommended to forward their orders without delay, by which they will save any advance that may take place in price.

The drawings will be commenced as soon as the sale of tickets shall render it practicable, and be finished with all possible expedition.

Orders, post paid, from all parts of the United States, for tickets or shares in the above Lottery, or any other Maryland Lottery, covering cash or prizes of any responsible Lottery, will receive the same prompt attention as personal application, addressed to

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore,

By whom the fate of tickets will be given whenever requested.

The Lottery, (and the only one) now drawing in Baltimore, is the

Washington Monument,

Which is expected to finish between two and three months. Highest prizes in it still undrawn are, $20,000, 2 of 10,000, &c.

Present rate of Tickets

Whole	$12	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6	Eighths	1 50

Remittances made to Conine's Office, Baltimore, will not be invested in tickets unless the high prizes remain undrawn.

The "Lottery Intelligencer," which will contain the drawings, &c. will be forwarded to those who order tickets from Conine's Office.

August 13.—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

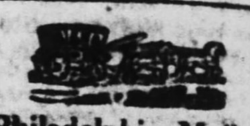
MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.



The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via *Huntingdon, Lewistown* and *Harrisburgh*,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, *&c. that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $12—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 23—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813.

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice.

Christopher Cowan.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf nn.

JOSEPH EVANS

OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS A

Scrivener.

HE will execute *CONVEYANCES*, and all other written instruments, promptly, and in a legal form, at the office of B. R. EVANS, in Fourth street, one door east of Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824—3t.

340

Poetry.

LINES,

Presented (entwined in a wreath of flowers,) to GENERAL LA FAYETTE on his arrival on the Boston common, by a little girl.

An infant hand presents these blushing flowers,
Glowing and pure as childhood's artless hours,
When roses bloom and buds of promise smile,
Repaying with their charms the culturer's toil.

Oh! take them, FATHER! they were cull'd *for you!*
Still bright with warm *affection's* sacred dew.
Oh! let them live in thy benignant smile,
And o'er thy *brow of glory* bloom awhile,
'Twin'd with the *laurel* fame on thee bestow'd,
When thy young heart with patriot ardor glow'd.

Self exil'd from the charms of wealth and love,
And home and friends, thou didst our *champion* prove,
And, by the side of glorious WASHINGTON,
Didst make our grateful country *all thine own.*

Go, fragile offering, speak the ardent joy
Our bosoms feel, which time can ne'er destroy!

On the day of La Fayette's arrival in Boston the Deputy Sheriffs closed their offices. One of them placed on his door the following distich:

"Arrests in *civil suits*, postponed—to *day*;
"Sacred to freedom and to freedoms' friend."

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

La Fayette in the tent of Washington.

I will rest in the war house, that shelter'd the form
Of my hero, my friend, and his country's preserver—
That guarded his care stricken head from the storm,
That caught the warm sighs of the patriot's fervor.

I will count by the threads that I find in its woof,
The throbs, in his head and his heart that were beating,
While his thoughts were, when midnight enshrouded its roof,
Retrieving defeat or a victory greeting.

I will sleep in the home of the soldier—and view,
In my dreams, his achievements, unequalled in story;
My visions the hopes of my youth shall renew,
Till I wake to the *real fruition* of glory.

Q.

Extra salute. We are told that the intelligence of La Fayette's arrival was hailed at Alexandria, by a salute of 100 guns!

While patriotic heat was high,
While Alexandria's cannon thundered,
And made the mercury quickly fly,
From twenty four up to an hundred.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court-House, in Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 11th day of September next*, at 10 o'clock, A M. the following property, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Lewis Peterson, of, in and to all the undivided third part of three Lots of Ground, in the city of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said city Nos. 250, 251, and 252; each Lot containing sixty feet in depth, extending from Front street throughout to Second street, and bounded by Front street, by Redoubt alley, and by Lot No. 249: subject to a yearly ground rent of 400 dollars, payable half yearly. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Lewis Peterson, at the suit of James Adams.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of David Sample, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land called Hamburgh, situate in Plum township; bounded by lands of Michael Dorr, Elias Davidson, John Sampson, William Allison, heirs of Col. Irwin, dec. and others; containing one hundred and twenty-four acres and one hundred and five perches, more or less; on which there is a cabin and stable, with about thirty-five acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said David Sample, at the suit of John M'Donald, Esq.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Lewis Matthews and David Sample, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, situated in Wilkins township, in the county aforesaid, bounded by lands of Mr. Miller, Henry Shook, and others; containing about three hundred and thirty acres, more or less; on which are erected two cabins, with about — acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Matthews and Sample, at the suit of John M'Donald, Esq.

L. Stewart, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824. } 3t.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 8 tf.

FRONT-ST. AUCTION,

By Davis & Hanson.

An extensive and valuable Collection of

Theological, Historical, Medical, Classical, Law, Miscellaneous, School and Blank

BOOKS,

AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

N. B. Public Sale by catalogue will commence on the 28th of August, and continue regularly EVERY OTHER SATURDAY EVENING.

August 27—tf.

Front Street Auction.

On Monday, the 13th September,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Will be sold, on a credit of three months,

20 Cases Fall Dry Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, Black, Brown and Mixed *Cloths, Cassimeres* and *Cassinetts;* Rose and Point *Blankets;* Red, Yellow and White *Flannels;* Red and Green *Bocking Baizes; Bombazetts;* Tartan and Circassian *Plaids;* Swansdown and Valencia *Vestings;* Super *Prints;* 4-4 and 6-4 *Cambric Muslins;* 4-4 and 7-8 Brown and Bleached *Shirtings, Checks, Tickings, Plaids* and *Stripes.*

AND AT HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

An extensive assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Davis & Hanson, Auc.

Also, at Private Sale,

An Invoice of Dry Goods,

25 chests Young Hyson TEA
30 bbls Green COFFEE
300 kegs Kentucky TOBACCO
100 kegs 4, 6, 8 and 10d. NAILS and BRADS
250 boxes of 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS
5000 lbs. SPANISH SOLE LEATHER
35 doz. UPPER LEATHER & CALF SKINS
500 SPANISH HIDES.

August 27—3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do of	1000	is	6000
6	do of	500	is	3000
6	do of	397	is	2382
828	do of	12	is	99.6
6072	do of	6	is	36432
6924 Prizes				$87,750
10625 Blanks.				

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 28th of October next, or at a much earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS $8 00.

Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
PITTSBURGH.

July 2, 1824.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets.

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law*. They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez.

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.
Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops.

Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.

I hereby certify, that for a number of years previous to 1818, I was troubled with a cough and pain in my breast, and in the spring of that year, I grew worse and was considered to be in a consumption and applied to several physicians, tried various kinds of medicine without any material relief; having noticed the recommendations of *Anderson's Cough Drops* in such complaints, I procured a vial of them in Hudson, from which I soon found relief, and after taking a few vials of them, I was restored to a tolerable good state of health, which has continued for 3 years past, and I can cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under similar complaints.

Hudson, July 11, 1823. ZACH. HAWS.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months.—Upon a return of a paroxysm of the asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them he has so far recovered his ealth as to be again able to attend to business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover (N. H.) Oct. 3, 1823.

For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.
Hudson, Oct. 6, 1823.

Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Pittsburgh, March 19.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

W. C. CONINE,

TENDERS his friends, patrons and the public generally, his acknowledgments for the munificent patronage extended to him in the Second Class of the Maryland State Lottery, and does himself the pleasure now of presenting the Third Class of said Lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support, to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers, a large number of valuable prizes.

The scheme supassing in magnitude that of any Lottery at present in the United States, it is expected will elicit general approbation from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes is as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the state.

BY AUTHORITY

Of the State of Maryland, is presented the following Scheme of

State Lottery, No. III.

1 prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
30	1,000		30,000
20	500		10,000
50	100		5,000
100	50		5,000
5000	10		50,000
5205 prizes			180,000
14795 blanks			
20,000 tickets at $9 is			$180,000

All the prizes to be floating from the commencement of the drawing, except the following, which will be deposited in the wheel at definite periods, viz:

On the 5th drawing a prize of	$10,000
On the 10th drawing a prize of	5,000
On the 16th drawing a prize of	20,000
On the 19th drawing a prize of	40,000

The whole Lottery to be completed in twenty drawings. The prizes only to be drawn. The whole of the prizes payable in cash, sixty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

James L. Hawkins,
Nathaniel F. Williams,
James B. Ringgold,
Lottery Commissioners.

Tickets at present, will be supplied at the original of scheme price—viz.

Whole	$9	Quarters	$2 25
Halves	4½	Eighths	1 12½

AT

CONINE'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 32, Market Street, Baltimore.

Where all whole tickets issued in this Lottery will be signed, and shares countersigned by the Lottery Commissioners, so that the state of Maryland will be made responsible for the punctual payment of all prizes which they shall draw.

Persons at a distance, intending to take tickets, are recommended to forward their orders without delay, by which they will save any advance that may take place in price.

The drawings will be commenced as soon as the sale of tickets shall render it practicable, and be finished with all possible expedition.

Orders, post paid, from all parts of the United States, for tickets or shares in the above Lottery, or any other Maryland Lottery, covering cash or prizes of any responsible Lottery, will receive the same prompt attention as personal application, addressed to

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore,

By whom the fate of tickets will be given whenever requested.

The Lottery, (and the only one) now drawing in Baltimore, is the

Washington Monument,

Which is expected to finish between two and three months. Highest prizes in it still undrawn are, $20,000, 2 of 10,000, &c.

Present rate of Tickets

Whole	$12	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6	Eighths	1 50

Remittances made to Conine's Office, Baltimore, will not be invested in tickets unless the high prizes remain undrawn.

The "Lottery Intelligencer," *which will contain the drawings, &c. will be forwarded to those who order tickets from Conine's Office.*

August 13.—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kinds of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton.

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 3 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via *Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh*,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $12—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 23—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813.

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Alleghenny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice

Christopher Cowan.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf RR.

JOSEPH EVANS

OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS A

Scrivener.

HE will execute *CONVEYANCES*, and all other written instruments, promptly, and in a legal form, at the office of B. R. EVANS, in Fourth street, one door east of Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824—3t.